The New-York Times.

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A GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BADLY MANAGED—FIERCENESS OF THE FLAMES—FIRE-ENGINES BURNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The fire broke out in an oil factory, near the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets, and was soon raging with indescribable fury.

All the fire-engines were summoned by the Chief Marshal, and in a few minutes the entire department was at work. Twenty-seven steamers were playing upon the swift-advancing flames. It was as though as much oil was being poured upon the burning buildings.

The department was badly managed, and during the struggle three steamers were burned up.

The flames made a terrific sweep toward the north, mowing down the wooden buildings as grass falls before the farmer's scythe. Northward it swept with irresistible fury. There was no wind when the fire first started, but the terrific heat generated a gale, and there was no standing before it. Fourth avenue, Third avenue, State street, Wabash avenue, and even over on Michigan avenue it swept a mighty swath. Large stone churches were destroyed as were the smaller shanties, occupied by the poorer classes on Fourth avenue, and on State street.

In the vicinity of Polk and Taylor streets were innumerable dens of infamy—the lowest in the city. These were speedily destroyed, the inmates having barely time to escape with their lives. Business houses of the smaller retail kind were burned to the ground, and the upper floors, where poor people were tenants, were quickly depopulated. They gathered together what few things they could, and fled. The fireman began to flag in their endeavors; they were tired and disheartened. Telegrams had been sent to all the neighboring towns and cities, and in a few moments dozens of engines were hurrying on special trains to our relief. Good Samaritans from the Sherman, Palmer, Pacific, and other hotels were busily engaged in carrying coffee and eatables to the firemen. They had worked without cessatiod from 4:30 o'clock, and these creature comforts encouraged them. But it seemed as if they could make no defense. At Eldridge court, or thereabouts, the fire jumped from State street to Wabash avenue, and in a very short time the Jewish Synagogue at the corner of Peck court was destroyed. Then came the destruction of the First Baptist Church, with all the elegant private residences adjacent thereto, and the old Church of the Messiah, over the way. This latter had not been for some time used for Divine service, however, and was owned by a gas-fixture firm.

THE BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE.

IT STARTS IN THE AFTERNOON—THE WIND CHANGES AND SENDS THE FIRE TO THE HEART OF THE CITY—PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 14—7 P. M.—Another conflagration is raging in the heart of the city. The fire started about 4:30 P. M. in some small frame houses near Fourth avenue and Polk street. It was at first blown southward by a stiff breeze, but the wind soon shifted, and by sunset it blew a gale from the south, sending the fire toward the central part of the city.

At 6:30 o'clock the flames had made almost a clean sweep up to the corner of Third avenue and Polk street, burning up the homes of thousands of people. At the above corner the Fire Department commenced the process of blowing up buildings with gunpowder, but the buildings experimented with were small wooden affairs, and would only have the effect of making quicker blaze of them.

The wind is blowing very fresh from about south south-west.

The fire is now on the verge of the fire line of our big fire at Harrison street.

WABASH AVENUE IN FLAMES.

The west side of Wabash avenue is now in full blaze, which takes many a stately building in its course which offered a haven of refuge in the Winter of 1871.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE FIRE.

The fire is just immediately in the rear of the First Baptist Church, and should that structure go down the fire will have a clear sweep to the north-ward and eastward, and the Exposition building will, in all likelihood, be the final prey of the fire; and as that is immediately on the Lake Shore, there will be nothing for the fire to feed upon, provided we have the good fortune not to have a change of the wind. A dense cloud of black smoke is hanging over the expected course of the fire, dropping its advance messengers of cinders on the roofs of the buildings.

EFFORTS OF THE CITIZENS.

Although private citizens are doing their utmost to prevent the fire getting a hold upon their homes, yet the effort is as futile as for a child to make the attempt. The roar of the advancing flames has the sound of our old calamity, and nothing short of its final plunge into Lake Michigan will quench it.

Our streets within a mile of the conflagration are crowded with teams of every description, loaded to their utmost capacity with household goods, although storekeepers who are so fortunate as to secure a team are endeavoring to save their most valuable stock. Whenever a vacant space north of the fire can be found it is at once filled with goods of all descriptions and varieties. Men, women, and children are doing all they can to save their little all and bring it to some place of safety.

The fire from this on will burn up as much in five minutes as it has previously done in fifteen, considering the value of dollars and cents. The heat is very great, and there is no doubt that, in addition to the pecuniary losses, we will have to mourn the loss of lives, as it is next to impossible for a fire of this magnitude and fury to burn through as closely-settled a district as this without calling for many a human sacrifice.

THE POST OFFICE IN THE LINE OF FIRE.

As the Post Office is directly in line with the fire, its employes will have all they can do to save the mail matter in the building, and consequently there will be no mails from the city this evening, and there can by no possibility be one sent before to-morrow evening.

TELEGRAPH WIRES BURNT.

The principal lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, running east through State street, have all been burnt—some forty wires—but as the lines on Canal street are out of all possible danger, there will be no interruption of telegraphic communication.

ABOUT HALF A MILE BURNT OVER.

The fire has burnt over so far about half a mile in length, and some four blocks in width, and, although the explosion of gunpowder is still heard every lttle while, there is but little hopes of staying the fire short of the limits given above.

SECOND DISPATCH.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH DOWN—THE POST OFFICE GONE—A DESPERATE STRUGGLE ON THE CONFINES OF THE REBUILT DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, July 14—10 P. M.—As expected in a previous dispatch, the fire swept into and over the elegant First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, and what was this evening before sundown one of the most elegant and costly church edifices of our city is now but a smouldering heap of ruins.

As it was very evident from the course of the fire and strength of the wind, about 6:30 P. M., that our Post Office building was, in all probability, doomed, Gen. McArthur, our Postmaster, made arrangements at once to remove the mails to a place of safety, and all the needed teams were at once pressed into the service by him, and by 8 o'clock the last loaded wagon left the building, and the place that had been the depository of the United States mails centering here was destroyed forever; for at 8:10 o'clock the building caught fire, and by 8:30 it was a mass of flames.

A STRUGGLE AT THE EDGE OF THE REBUILT DISTRICT.

The wind by 8 o'clock had almost died away, which assisted our Fire Department greatly in becoming masters of the situation. At the corner where the Post Office was situated, at Wabash avenue and Harrison street, the very point where our previous great fire was stopped, our firemen seemed to be inspired with superhuman efforts to prevent the fire spreading into the rebuilt district, and here it was that all their energies were concentrated to bar its further progress. The building on the south-east corner was a large brick dwelling house, and by making a bulwark of this against the ever on-coming sheets of flame, the prospects of holding this building, and saving it, thereby preventing the progress of the fire through to Michigan avenue, was quite promising at 8:30 o'clock; whereas the north-west corner of these streets, occupied by our Post Office, was then a mass of flames. As a very heavy and high brick building adjoined the Post Office on the north, there is no doubt that the spread of the fire north of Wabash avenue, from this point, has been checked.

SOME ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGE SO FAR.

Among the buildings destroyed on the east side of Wabash avenue was the church building formerly occupied by the congregation of Robert Laird Collyer. The mails were all removed to the sub-station on the corner of West Washington and Halstead streets. Between Eldridge court and Harrison street, on the east side of Wabash avenue, some dozen handsome buildings were destroyed. The whole of the west side of the avenue between these limits, and every building, was leveled with the ground; and looking west, the same dead level of ruins is presented as was so vividly engraved on the memories of our inhabitants in 1871. The losses entailed by this fire, in the destruction and removal of goods and furniture, is, in all probability, as great as the actual loss on buildings destroyed up to 8:30 P. M., for it takes but a moderate-sized fire to induce Chicago people to clear out their goods and chattels. About every store along Wabash avenue and State street, as far north as Monroe street, was removing its goods, or the most valuable part thereof, to places of safety, and dwelling-houses in this apparent line of the fire were not slow in following the same instinct of self-preservation by the removal of everything portable from cellar to garret. The destruction entailed by this speedy and hurried exodus will never figure among the losses sustained by the insurance companies.

It is very probable, should the fire be stayed where it now is, considering the area burnt over, the losses to insurance companies are very light, although hundreds and hundreds of families lost all and have been rendered houseless and homeless.

THE SECTION DESTROYED.

As the good suffer with the bad on many occasions, so, in this instance, the bad have suffered with the good, and probably that section of the city would not have been purified of its slums so effectually and thoroughly in the next fifty years to come as it has this evening in the space of three hours. Chicago has not only had another big conflagration, but a great purification as well, and will, in the end, be the better for it.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HALF AN HOUR LATER—THE FIRE APPARENTLY GIVING WAY—THE EFFORTS OF THE FIREMEN CONCENTRATED ON ONE LOCALITY.

10:30 P. M.—The fight with the fire is now on State street and Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. The flames seem to be slowly giving way to the persistent efforts of the firemen, and it is hoped will be stayed before long. The St. James Hotel is the last building that has commenced to burn, but as the Fire Department can concentrate their efforts on that particular locality indicated above, the spread of the fire will be more readily checked.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

THE FIRE AGAIN RESUMES ITS COURSE—ENGINES ON THE WAY TO THE CITY.

CHICAGO, July 14—11 P. M.—Contrary to the hopeful expectations expressed at 8:30 o'clock, the fire from that time has gained upon the Fire Department, and in spite of all efforts by our whole Fire Department the fire at 10:30 o'clock had progressed northward and taken in the block on the east side of State street, which consisted of low wooden buildings, and on Wabash avenue, north from Harrison street one block and a half, taking in both sides of the street, and working over along on Michigan avenue toward the Exposition building. The fire is at present between Van Buren and Jackson streets in its northern limit and burning with great fierceness. At present the fire is apparently beyond the control of our Fire Department, and engines are on the way from Bloomington, Milwaukee, Aurora, Joliet, Elgin, Racine, Dixon, and Amboy to assist, and, if the wind does not increase or change, there is great hope that the fire may be crowded into the lake, as intimated in the dispatches sent at 6 o'clock.

THE HOTELS DESTROYED.

Among the notable buildings which have been destroyed is the Gardner House, St. James Hotel, the Continental Hotel, and the Adelphi Theatre. The fire is within two blocks of the Palmer House, and the consternation is very great among the guests. The roof of that hotel is being protected by men with water appliances, and every effort will be made by the proprietors to save the building.

BOUNDS OF THE FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 14—11:30 P. M.—The southern bounds of the fire are now No. 475 Wabash avenue, just south of Eldridge court; No. 578 State street, near Harmon court, and No. 253 Third avenue, between Peck court and Twelfth street.

On the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue is the only point where the flames have any hold.

The fire originated in a paint manufacturing shop, corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. Some workmen were mixing paint, and an explosion occurred which ignited the building.

On the north, the fire has broken out corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. Michigan Avenue Hotel is on fire.

It is probable the Exposition building and Art Gallery can be saved.

On State street the fire has passed Jackson street, and is within one block of the Palmer House. On Wabash avenue the Matteson House is in imminent danger.

One of the firemen has fallen through a roof and been killed by the fall.

A policeman had a leg broken while attempting to rescue a boy.

One engine, belonging to the colored men, has been burned.

LATEST ADVICES.

THE CONDITION OF THE FIRE AT MIDNIGHT—VAN BUREN STREET THE NORTHERLY LINE OF THE FIRE—THE FIRE CONFINED TO THE MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL.

CHICAGO, July 15—12:30 A. M.—At 12:10 o'clock, the wind being westerly, the fire was confined to very near Van Buren street on the north. Gilbert & Sampson's furniture warehouse, on Wabash avenue, is on fire, but with a fair prospect of the flames being subdued.

The Gardner House, before mentioned as being burned, should have been the Michigan Avenue House, which is situated on the corner of Congress street. The Gardner House is safe, as are also some half-dozen large stores on the east side of Wabash avenue, south of Van Buren street.

The building occupied by the Marble Company, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, the upper stories of which are occupied by the Art Gallery, is intact.

Although buildings to the north and south of it have succumbed to the flames. Van Buren street seems to be about the northerly line of the fire. Some buildings were destroyed north of that. There being only the lake to the east of the hottest fire, with the wind standing rather toward it, has done a large share toward making our losses higher than would otherwise have been the case. The fire appears now principally confined to the Michigan Avenue Hotel, and when that is finally burned down there will be little else but ruins to mark the course of to-day's fire.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL—STEAMERS BURNED—THREE MEN KILLED.

2 A. M.—The fire is now completely under control, and it seems impossible that there can be much further damage done. Three men have been killed in Vanadan street by the falling of walls. Three Chicago steamers were burned, the fire driving the men from their positions. Much hose was destroyed by the fire. A strong patrol of Police is protecting the property in the vicinity of the fire, knocking the thieves right and left.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Excited crowds have been gathered about the telegraph office the entire evening, eagerly reading the bulletins from the Chicago fire. The Post Office officials state that by the destruction of the present Post Office building, the Government will lose not less than $100,000.

AID FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—A train, with two engines and the Fire Department, left for Chicago at 11 o'clock this evening.

ABILITY OF THE CITY TO RESIST FIRE—PROPOSITION TO TURN THE APPARATUS OVER TO THE UNDERWRITERS.

A communication in the Chicago *Times* of Thursday last contained a novel suggestion with reference to City Fire Departments. The catastrophe which destroyed the city (says the writer) being in close remembrance, the municipal authorities have strained every nerve to raise the Fire Department upon a footing of efficiency. Money has been profusely expended upon the increase of apparatus and means for extinguishing fires, and the tax has become a heavy burden. Fire laws, too, have been enacted, to restrict private avarice and insure a better construction of our buildings. But what is the result? Where is the practical benefit from all this expenditure? The result is a fire department equal to a task of but ordinary magnitude, as we have recently experienced; engines without steam, and apparatus unwieldy and useless at the very moment of emergency. It is substantially a city of shams, erected to challenge another wholesale conflagration. That this is so is apparent to all who are acquainted with the requirements of rational construction, and with the destructive effects of burning merchandise upon even solid structures. The first remark made recently by a prominent Louisville architect was, when showing him the city from the roof of a tall building, after having passed through a number of them, explaining the construction, "This city will be destroyed again." The writer then asks, How can we obtain a fire department equal to any and every emergency? and, summing up, says: "The solution, therefore, rests not with a change of officers, nor the introduction of improvements in the present Fire Department. It demands its abolishment, trunk and root. My proposition is its transfer to a body of men who are most directly interested in its efficiency. This body is the underwriters. In Continental Europe the 'State' is largely in the insurance business, and consistently runs its machinery for preventing and extinguishing fires. Here we meet the anomaly that private insurance companies take all the risk and leave the machinery in the hands of corporations controlled by the selfishness of individual politicians. If the underwriters properly appreciate their own interest in the premises they will undertake the task upon the only practical basis, *i. e.*, without compensation to be paid by the city, meeting expenses by increase of rates, the city merely transferring to them all apparatus and free use of the buildings and grounds."

Commenting upon this letter, the *Times* says:

"Regarded in its broadest aspects, the condition of Chicago in respect to fire presents several salient points for consideration. Some of them may be profitably thus condensed:

1. Despite the lessons of the fire of 1871, Chicago has not been rebuilt with proper reference to a prevention of the recurrence of a similar calamity.

2. The temporary character of our Fire Department, which is little more than a political machine.

3. The influence of governmental interference whereby the people, in place of depending upon themselves to construct buildings against fires, and to ceaselessly guard against their occurrence, have come to intrust themselves to the care of the "State."

4. Competition among insurance companies whereby over-insurance is nearly always possible; and hence incendiarism is usually at a premium.

There are a good many other points that might be included, but these are sufficient for the purposes of this article. Of those above given, the very worst is that which alludes to the apathy of the public. People pay so heavily for fire insurance; they can obtain such large amounts; they are taxed so largely to support a fire department; they see such a formidable array of glittering steamers, and such a complication of fire-alarm telegraph machinery, and everywhere such ostentatious combinations of safeguards against fire, that they have very naturally fallen into the way of thinking that they—the people—are amply provided for, and have nothing to do themselves. With such extraordinary and expensive appliances to extinguish fires, they think it is improbable that they will burn down; and if by some mischance they should, the large insurance makes it a matter of no great consequence. In fact, there is always a percentage of people who, disliking their locality or their business, would just as soon burn down as not. The remedy which the *Times* would suggest may not cover the whole ground, but it is believed that it will go a long way toward reducing the evils of our present situation. This remedy involves several suggestions, among which the following may be particularized:

1. Insurance should not be allowed to cover more two-thirds, or, at most, three-fourths of the value of the property.

2. Proceed against fires with reference to probability of occurrence; that is, see to it that no building is erected that does not specifically guard against fires in every particular.

3. Substitute increased notions of individual responsibility for the present slavish dependence upon the municipality.

4. Change the Fire Department from a constantly-varying political agency into a permanent institution in which the membership is for life, where accompanied by good behavior. Let the members be subject to constant drill; let *esprit de corps* be cultivated, and let all appointments, promotions, and dismissals be dependent wholly upon efficiency.

5. Let the Fire Department be reduced in magnitude to a point where the necessity of self-reliability, in the construction of buildings and the prevention of fires will be forced upon the individual.

These suggestions, if rigidly enforced, would decrease the number of our fires by one-half; would, while reducing the force of the Fire Department, double its efficiency; would bring down the rates of insurance and add—by saving—many millions of dollars annually to the wealth of Chicago. So far as the project to turn over the Fire Department to the insurance companies is concerned, there are several obstacles. The insurance companies would not take it, because they have a good enough thing as they are now situated, and besides, it might prove to be a dangerous power in the hands of a body not responsible directly to any one for the use it might make of it. Even if it were a good movement, and the insurance companies would accept the responsibility, municipalities will not give up their control of so powerful an organization, for the reason that it is now an agency of the greatest utility to them in carrying out their political projects."

MINNESOTA.

THE GRASSHOPPERS—CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—Alluding to the impression which seems to be prevalent at the East, that nearly the entire State is overrun with grasshoppers, and the crops utterly destroyed, the *Press* this morning publishes a statement showing that the total damage done by the grasshoppers' raid is equivalent simply to a loss of about one-twelfth of the usual crop, or about the same as if the average yield throughout the State were diminished from any source something over one and one-half bushels per acre below the general average. It extends over only about one-tenth of the area of the State, and involves about one-thirteenth of the population. The crops outside the devastated region promise a most abundant yield.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 15—1 A. M.—*For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally clear and decidedly warm weather will prevail during the day, with south or west winds and slowly-falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	70°	3:30 P. M.	95°	91°
6 A. M.	69°	73°	6 P. M.	88°	86°
9 A. M.	75°	78°	9 P. M.	81°	80°
12 M.	83°	85°	12 P. M.	76°	77°

Average temperature yesterday..........80°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........79⅜°

A CONVENTION OF AMERICAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTIONS.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, July 14.—Deaf and dumb institute delegates to a convention of American institutions for the deaf and dumb are arriving by every train. The following principals of institutions have arrived: Dr. Scott, New-York; Mr. Stone, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Talbot, Iowa; Mr. Wilkinson, California; Mr. Kenny, Nebraska; Dr. Galludet, Washington, and Mr. McIntyre, Indiana. The convention promises to be the largest ever held in America. Fifty delegates have arrived, and seventy-five additional are expected to-night and to-morrow. Dr. May, of the Educational Department of Toronto, has charge of the Philosophical Department and Museum. This promises to be a very interesting feature of the convention. Rev. W. Turner, former principal of the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, has arrived. He commenced teaching deaf and dumb fifty-three years ago. The convention assembles at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Institute. A number of ladies have arrived. The weather is very pleasant. Many of the delegates who never visited Canada before express themselves highly pleased.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, July 14.—Thousands of people lined the beach of Long Branch this evening watching the slow progress of relieving the beached schooner Allie Bickford, which lies buried deep in the sand opposite Theodore Moss' cottage. Men have been working on her all day, making very little headway. It is possible that with the high water to-night she may get off.

The trainer of Tom Bowling took him out on the track for exercise this morning. After galloping him around several times he was taken to the stable, when it was found he was in a worse condition than at any time since receiving his injuries. Mr. McGrath fears that the horses will never be able to appear on the track again.

APPROACH OF THE GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, July 14.—Passengers from the West report that the country between Laramie and Cheyenne is covered with grasshoppers, which are moving eastward.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST MR. PUGIN—A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

LONDON, July 14.—Edward Welby Pugin, the architect, was tried at the Old Bailey today for libel against John Rogers. Herbert Gladstone, a son of the ex-Premier, was a witness for the defense. The attorney for Mr. Pugin, in summing up, admitted that his client wrote the letters complained of, but said "they were written by an excitable man, who made an incoherent rambling statement not intended to be libelous."

The jury, after being out ten minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A case of hydrophobia at Brighton occasions considerable excitement at that place.

CELEBRATION OF THE 12TH OF JULY—ONLY ONE RIOT.

LONDON, July 14.—The 12th of July having fallen on Sunday, the usual demonstration by the Orangemen of Ireland in honor of the day did not take place until yesterday. The celebrations generally consisted of street parades, and afterward meetings, at which speeches were made denouncing Home Rule and Ultramontanism. There were no disturbances except at Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, where a collision occurred between the processionists and a portion of the populace, during which several persons were badly hurt.

THE LAW AGAINST BETTING TO BE PUT TO A DECISIVE TEST.

LONDON, July 14.—The Newmarket magistrates have granted a summons against Mr. Chaplin, as Steward of the Jockey Club, for permitting betting on the Newmarket Race-course. It is rumored that the Duke of Richmond will receive a similar summons after the Goodwood races. It is said these proceedings are taken by a prominent racing man and better, to test the law and force a Parliamentary definition thereof, which will clear up its obscurities.

HOT WEATHER IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 14.—The weather is very warm. The thermometer stands at about 85°.

GERMANY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

KISSENGEN, July 14.—Prince Bismarck appeared at the Public Gardens last evening, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The musical societies, accompanied by a great crowd of people, subsequently serenaded him at his residence. In response to the demands of the concourse, the Chancellor appeared and made a speech. After expressing his thanks for the demonstration, he said the attempt on his life was not aimed at his person, but at the cause he represented. In conclusion he proposed cheers for the German Empire and the allied German Princes.

The people responded, giving repeated cheers for Bismarck.

There is to be a thanksgiving service in the Protestant Church to-day for the providential escape of the Chancellor.

It is reported that Kullmann has confessed that he intended to assassinate the Prince, and that he has used expressions indicating that others are implicated in his scheme. A priest named Hanthaler has been arrested at Schweinfurt, under the belief that he was accessory to the shooting. He came from Kissengen yesterday.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S PATRIOTIC DECLARATION.

KISSENGEN, July 14.—The King of Wurtemberg and the Italian Government have telegraphed their congratulations to Prince Bismarck over his escape from assassination.

The Prince, in his speech at the public gardens last night, referring to the peril in which his life had been placed, asked, "Why should I not be ready to die for the unity and freedom of the Fatherland like so many of my fellow citizens during the late war?"

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 15—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* special from Berlin says:

Kullmann, who attempted Bismarck's life, is considered a mere tool. He confesses he was acting in concert with others.

Hanthaler, the priest arrested for connection with the plot, belongs to the village of Walchsee, in the Austrian Tyrol. He checked Bismarck's horses by stepping in front at the critical moment.

Immediately on hearing of the affair, the King of Bavaria sent congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his fortunate escape.

The Berlin press declare the attempted assassination proves the necessity of repressing ultramontane teachings.

HOW THE PARIS PRESS REGARD THE ATTEMPT.

PARIS, July 14.—Some of the Paris journals affect to consider the attempt on Bismarck's life, a plot concocted by the German Police.

FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN DEFEATED—THE BONAPARTIST PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, July 14.—The Assembly to-day rejected a proposal which was supported by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, to increase the salt tax. The majority against the Government was 106. M. Rouher attempted to speak during the debate, but was hooted down by the Left.

Further investigations into the doings of the Bonapartist propaganda have resulted in compromising M. Haentjens. The Imperialists are beginning to feel uneasy as the investigation progresses. The Minister of Justice has not yet commenced legal proceedings against the implicated parties, expecting additional discoveries.

THE RESIGNATION OF M. MAGNE EXPECTED.

PARIS, July 14.—The resignation of M. Magne, after to-day's vote in the Assembly, is considered certain.

SPAIN.

REPUBLICANS GOING TO THE RELIEF OF PUYCERDA.

MADRID, July 14.—A force of Republican troops are marching to the relief of Puycerda.

ANOTHER TOWN ATTACKED BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 14.—The Carlists have opened attack on Cuenca, eighty-four miles south-east of this city. The garrison is making a vigorous defense. Reinforcements have been forwarded hence by rail.

SICKNESS AMONG THE NATIONAL TROOPS—THE CARLISTS IN BISCAY.

LONDON, July 14.—Dispatches from Spain report that Gen. Zabala has removed his headquarters from Tafalla to Logrono. Gen. Moriones is also retiring toward the River Ebro. Sickness is prevalent among the national troops. It is anticipated that active operations will be postponed three weeks.

The Carlist staff, with the main body of the army, have entered Biscay, and threaten to stop navigation of the River Nerrion.

ROME.

FUNERAL OF MONSIGNOR DE MERODE AT THE VATICAN.

ROME, July 14.—The funeral of Monsignor de Mérode took place at the Vatican to-day with the most solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Church. The deceased prelate bequeathed to the Pope all his property for the support of fifteen charitable institutions.

The Pope has appointed Father Howard Private Chaplain to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mérode.

INDIA.

BAD ACCOUNTS FROM THE PURNEAH DISTRICT—CROPS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROMISING.

CALCUTTA, July 14.—There are disastrous accounts from the Purneah district. The rain fall there has been excessive, and the country is under water. The River Ganges is unusually high. The rainfall around Calcutta has thus far been scanty, which causes apprehensions of a failure of the crops in this vicinity.

Advices from the Bombay Presidency are more cheerful. The fall of rain there has been abundant, and the crops are in excellent condition.

AUSTRIA.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, July 14.—The Emperors of Austria and Germany have arrived at Ischl.

THE RECENT CIRCULAR ABOUT A SUSPECTED ASSASSIN A FORGERY.

LONDON, July 15—5:20 A. M.—The *News'* special dispatch from Vienna explains that the police circular describing a person suspected of a design against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph was a forgery, the author of which has been arrested.

CUBA.

THE BANKS TO CIRCULATE GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HAVANA, July 14.—The banks and most of the principal commercial houses have signed a paper agreeing to receive Government bonds of the five million issue decreed June 8, and to give them the same circulation as Spanish Bank bills.

THE COLLEGIATE GAMES AT SARATOGA.

FIRST OF THE THREE BASE-BALL GAMES BETWEEN YALE AND HARVARD—THE HARVARDS DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 14.—The first of the three base-ball games between Harvard and Yale was played this afternoon at Glen Mitchell, the beautiful driving-park in the vicinity of the Springs. It was generally known that the two nines were both far above the average, and the interest in the event was by no means confined to the two colleges represented. The park is about two miles from Saratoga, and along the entire road about 3 o'clock there was a string of conveyances of every possible kind, loaded with spectators going to the grounds. Although Harvard has been the winner for many consecutive years, the knowing ones declared themselves freely for Yale. Nor were their predictions falsified by the event, for, in spite of the most gallant play and admirable fielding, Yale won by a score of 4 to 0.

The Harvard team was composed as follows: H. C. Leeds, short stop; A. G. Hodges, second base; C. H. Tyler, centre field; A. K. Thatcher, catcher; I. F. Kent, first base, J. A. Tyng, third base; A. C. Tower, left field; S. H. Cooper, pitcher; T. S. Bettens, right field.

The Yale nine was as follows: A. Hotchkiss, right field; A. B. Nevin, third base; G. F. Bentley, catcher; C. H. Avery, pitcher; W. J. Bigelow, first base; C. Maxwell, second base; E. E. Osborn, short stop; E. C. Smith centre field; F. W. Foster, left field.

The game was called exactly at 4 o'clock; and it became evident from the start that Avery, the Yale pitcher, was too much for the Magentas. They could only hit into the air the balls he pitched, and were retired in the quickest possible order. In spite of every discouragement, the fielding of the Harvards was simply magnificent, the catching of Kent, the first base, and of Leeds, repeatedly receiving the plaudits of the field. When Harvard was retired for the last time with a blank record, the enthusiasm of the college boys knew no bounds. Blue flags were displayed, and there was one uninterrupted roar of cheering for about five minutes. Yale had made the score of 4 on the fifth inning, and there was some curiosity to see whether, when their cause was lost completely, they would play the last round with composure. They did, however. Kent, with his imperturbable sang froid, sent home one man. Hooper, the pitcher, disposed of another, and Thatcher sent home the third one without a single base being taken. Then the Yale boys generously gave a cheer for Harvard, and the next moment everybody broke for the carriages and went home.

The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yale	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

THE FOOT RACES—JUDGES SELECTED—ENTRIES FOR THE SEVERAL CONTESTS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 14.—The prizes to be awarded by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to the victors in the foot races on Friday, which are on exhibition at the Grand Union, attract much attention. The following judges for the foot races were elected to-day: A. L. Devin, of Harvard; S. H. Olin, Wesleyan; G. M. Spier, Columbia; Delancy Nicoll; Princeton. The fifth judge will be elected from Cornell at the next meeting.

The entries for the foot races up to the present time are as follows:

ONE MILE RUNNING RACE.—S. A. Reid, Columbia; E. Copeland, Cornell; David Paton, Princeton; J. H. Vandeventer, Princeton; A. B. Ellis, Harvard; R. B. Curtis, Harvard; C. M. Marsh, Wesleyan.

ONE HUNDRED YARD RACE.—H. C. Beach and David Paton, Princeton; R. W. Van Buskirk and J. Martinez, Columbia; E. H. Herrick and H. C. Leeds, Harvard; G. C. Webb, Yale; J. W. Whitney, Wesleyan.

THREE MILE RUNNING RACE.—T. J. Goodwin, of Columbia; E. D. Phillips, of Cornell; Allen Marquand, of Princeton; J. H. Vandeventer, of Princeton; W. H. Downs, of Wesleyan.

HURDLE RUNNING RACE—120 yards, over ten hurdles, forty-two inches high—H. C. Beach, of Princeton; Allen Marquand, of Princeton; A. P. Nevin, of Hale; J. W. Whitney, of Wesleyan; E. H. Herrick, of Harvard.

SEVEN MILE WALKING MATCH.— J. H. Southard, of Cornell; C. H. Hubbell, of Williams; P. T. Timpson, of Columbia; J. E. Eustis, of Wesleyan; H. C. Hermans, of Wesleyan; J. C. Griswold, of Columbia; C. Eager, of Dartmouth; P. G. Lee, of Princeton.

The various crews were out exercising on the lake to-day, as usual, with large numbers of spectators along the shores. There is no illness of consequence among the crews. The race, it is thought, will be hotly contested by Yale, Harvard, and Wesleyan. The latter, it is said, is looked after anxiously by Yale.

NEW BOAT FOR THE HARVARDS.

BOSTON, July 14.—Mr. Blaikie has completed a new shell for the Harvard crew in the coming regatta. The work on it was only commenced last Thursday morning, and it was finished yesterday, and forwarded to Saratoga this morning.

WASHINGTON.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE NEW LAW COVERING IN THESE BALANCES TO THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Democrats, especially Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, made during the last session of Congress what capital they could of the old custom of the Government of retaining unexpended balances of the various appropriations for two years before covering them into the Treasury, in order that the unadjusted claims upon the respective appropriations might be paid during those two years. The result of the agitation of this subject of unexpended balances was the passage of three laws in connection with the various appropriations in which, in general and specific terms, it is provided that all unexpended balances, with certain named exceptions, shall be covered into the Treasury at the expiration of the then fiscal year ending June 30 last. The exceptions from this iron rule were existing contracts, public buildings, rivers and harbors, and light-houses. This law has recently been presented to the Second Controller for his construction. The Second Controller has prepared an elaborate opinion upon this subject, in all of the essential features of which the First Controller concurs. The result is that the law will have a very different effect from that which, doubtless, Congressmen supposed. The difference is that these three independent sections, or separate laws, taken together, are to be construed that all the balances were to be covered absolutely into the Treasury on June 30, and that no unadjusted claim whatever can be paid out of them. Unadjusted claims will be presented to each session of Congress, in independent reports by the Secretary of the Treasury, when appropriations of the specific sum called for will be made for the payment of these unadjusted balances.

The controlling officers fear that the practical result of the loan will be that all contract articles will cost the Government much more than under the old system which this law abolishes. It seldom happens that there is any contract with the Government for any considerable sum which can be settled by the Supply Department and the Treasury Department before the end of the fiscal year, without the existence of some important unadjusted balances. These bona fide unadjusted accounts generally aggregate a large sum. If they are finally determined in favor of the supply agents, they are as much a part of the debt due them by the Government as any part of the contracts. Under the new system, all these accounts are to be suspended after June 30 of each year. Taking the average of the long and short sessions, these suspensions will average eighteen months for each claim. During this entire period the contractor will not have the use of his money, or the interest upon it. These unadjusted balances are, in many cases, so large that the contractors cannot afford to be deprived of the use of such sums for so long a period, and the result is likely to be that they will apply to the banks for advances upon their claims. The banks, upon inquiry at the department, will readily ascertain whether or not the claims are valid, and will be reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in the appropriation for unadjusted balances. If such is the case, the banks will easily discover it, and will loan the contractors the money at such rates of interest as the necessities of the contractors will permit. The banks have no difficulty in arranging their securities, as business of this sort is done by the making of irrevocable powers of attorney by the claimants to the bank officers, who are certain to see to it that the Treasury draft first falls into their hands. The law would, therefore, seem to be of much benefit to the middle men. Many of the contractors are from the Western States, where the rates of interest are very high; frequently twelve per cent. is demanded. Consequently the interest on a bona fide unadjusted balance, for the average period for which they will have to wait, would be eighteen per cent. The Treasury officers fear that, if this law should be continued, the consequence will be that the contractors will combine to increase the amount of bids to the extent necessary to cover all possible chances of non-payment of principal and interest for so long a period. This increase, of course, will ultimately be so much added to the cost of the articles purchased by the Government. The amount of the "shave" to which the banks subject the contractors will in this way be paid by the Government.

Another danger about the law is that the extreme haste with which claims will be pushed through in the month or two preceding the close of a fiscal year will be hazardous for the Treasury. Claimants and claim agents, of course, as the close of the year approaches, will become fully conscious of the value of time to them, as, with respect to the unadjusted balances, it may mean eighteen months in which principal and interest will practically be lost to them if the claim is not secured. The Treasury subordinate officials will, in consequence, be made to feel the pressure brought upon them by claimants and their attorneys, and will be more liable to be corrupted when work is to be so hastily performed. The new law will have the practical effect to force upon the Treasury Department, before the end of each fiscal year, the haste and confusion which characterize the closing days of a Congressional session.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The reorganization of the Treasury Department is not yet completed. As soon as Gen. Bristow returns, which will probably be Friday morning, he will devote his attention to a further change in the system.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The Grand Jury took no action in the Dana case to-day. Chief Whitely gave his evidence in the matter of the safe burglary. A saloon keeper near the office of the District Attorney, where the safe was located, testified to-day, before the Grand Jury, that he gave the burglars two drinks before they went to work on the safe, and sent in three drinks to them during their operations.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs are much less this month than last month. The receipts from internal revenue will be considerably larger, and may reach $10,000,000. The increase in internal revenue may help to maintain the aggregate receipts to the usual standard.

THE NEW LOAN.

The loan division has made extensive preparations to receive the bids for the new loan. None have as yet been received, but the Treasury has private information that the bids will be very large. It is not expected that any of the bids will reach here until about the time they are to be opened, July 23, as bankers do not wish to lose the interest on the large deposits that must accompany each bid.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF MR. T. C. T. BUCKLEY.

HIS MEMORY HONORED BY HIS ASSOCIATES OF THE BAR—RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES.

A largely-attended meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday, in the Supreme Court Chambers, to take action respecting the death of Mr. T. C. T. Buckley, one of the most prominent members of the Bar of this City. Ex-Judge Green was called upon to preside. Among those present were Judge Lawrence, Judge Blatchford, United States Courts; Ex-Judge Emott, Gen. Anthon, A. S. Sullivan, Ex-Judge Burrill, Chief Justice Barbour, Ira Shafer, Corporation Counsel Andrews, S. G. Courtney, &c. A number of Vice Presidents were appointed, including Judges Blatchford, Lawrence, Speir, Van Brunt, and Sutherland, Wm. M. Evarts, Jas. Thompson, A. J. Vanderpoel, &c.

Mr. Redfield proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our friend and brother, Thomas C. T. Buckley, has been called from the scene of his labors and usefulness, we, the members of the Bar of New-York, of which he was in life an ornament, while we bow with submission and hope to the disposition of Providence, desire to have a record of our affectionate regard and appreciation of his qualities of heart and mind; therefore,

Resolved, That in integrity of life and elevation of character; in ability and faithfulness as an advocate; in soundness of judgment and honesty of purpose as a citizen, our friend was worthy to receive, and had the confidence, respect, and affection of his professional brethren, as well as of the best citizens of the community in which he lived. In all the relations of life, as husband, father, and friend, he has left us an example of devotion and love, and a name without reproach.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their great loss and sorrow, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them as a slight mark of respect for his memory, and our condolence with them in their grief.

Judge Anthon said: "It is with feelings of deep emotion that I rise to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions just offered. This Bar is again called together to mourn the loss of one of its most prominent members. The last time we assembled it was to cast a wreath of love and friendship upon the bier of one who had fought the battle of the profession for many, many years, and who had passed that period of time which is allotted for the life of man. On this occasion we meet for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to one who has fallen in the midst of us while yet strong and active, while yet enjoying the full strength of intellect and of body when he had before him the prospect of many years of usefulness. On that account the sad lesson which this new bereavement teaches those members of the Bar, who are engaged in its active duties, is a striking one. It seems to me that it was but yesterday that I saw our deceased friend in all the pride and strength of his intellect, in all the strength of his powerful physical frame, with his harness on in this very assembly fighting well and nobly the battle of his clients. But now he has passed away. The eloquent voice is silent, the strong frame has lost its strength, and is fallen in the dust, and nothing remains to us but the memory of his virtues. By his kindness of heart he had endeared himself to us, by his uniform respectful courtesy of manner he doubtless endeared himself to the presiding officers of our courts, and to the whole community he had endeared himself as an honorable and just man. Now that he has passed away, we have the satisfaction of remembering that

> —"The actions of the just
> Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

Mr. A. S. Sullivan said that the occasion reminded him of another gathering, different somewhat in its character, where a French soldier, in answering the roll-call, replied for a friend, "Dead—on the roll of honor." He believed in the applicability of the expression in the present instance, where a good and true man had passed from their midst. In one respect he believed that Mr. Buckley was a very superior lawyer, that was in the accuracy with which he analyzed and submitted to the court the reasons and the decisions which he had called to its attention. Thus he was of immense assistance to the bench, while his ability and integrity caused him to be honored and loved by his clients and the community.

Mr. Coudert observed that it was one of the distinguishing features of the legal profession that in life the merit of its members was recognised and appreciated, and while yet in the full vigor of his youth and strength Mr. Buckley was justly regarded as one of the leaders of the Bar of this State. He had just entered upon the most glorious sphere of his professional career, he had scaled the height whence honors and ease awaited him when he was suddenly taken away. It was no small consolation to be able to say that even when he lived no jealousy interfered with his triumphs, no bickerings marked his career, and his ability and superiority were fully and cheerfully recognized.

Judge Emott said that the blow given the Bar by the death of Mr. Buckley fell with a suddenness which was unusual. He remembered him in college, a younger student displaying the same ability and earnestness which in later years enabled him to attain the front rank in all forensic displays. All the honors which he bore he earned by hard labor, by honest diligence, by faithfulness, by learning, and by the exhibition of those qualities which, as had been said, made him a fit counselor for the Bench, and a fit advocate for the client. The hearty and spontaneous gathering of his professional friends attested the esteem in which he was held, and while they could not hope that the memory of a lawyer would live after he was gone, his virtues would be cherished by those who had known him, and the effect of those virtues would assert itself.

Mr. Peckham said that all knew the professional record of Mr. Buckley, and he would say nothing of it, but there was about the man a magnetism of personal attraction which endeared him to all. The asperities of professional life which all experienced seemed to have avoided him, and in all debates in which he took a part nothing of an unpleasant character seemed to occur. He would close by saying that in life he had the genius to be loved by his professional brethren and the justice to be honored and respected after death.

Mr. Sewell also spoke in eulogy of the character of the deceased.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Redfield were then put to the meeting and adopted. On the motion of Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to attend the funeral of the deceased: Judge Van Brunt, Wm. H. Fullerton, James Thompson, A. J. Vanderpoel, Wm. C. Barrett, A. Oakey Hall, Wm. A. Beach, Ira Shafer, John N. Whitney, Edward Ketchum, Richard O'Gorman, B. W. Griswold, F. K. Smythe, John E. Burrill, Isaac Dayton, Charles Tracey Orlando Stewart, John L. Hill, and R. F. Andrews.

A communication was received from Judge Brady, expressing his sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

On the motion of Wm. C. Barrett, Judge Lawrence adjourned the Supreme Court Chambers, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Buckley.

ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Edward Madlinger was placed on trial for arson in the first degree before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. George Drossell, the prisoner's business partner, and jointly indicted with him, was convicted of the crime in January last by District Attorney Rollins, and was sentenced to State Prison for life. Madlinger & Drostell rented the front parlor of the dwelling-house No. 66 East Twelfth street, and in September last took out a policy of insurance on stock and fixtures for $3,000 from the German American Insurance Company. On the 20th of December, Mrs. Helen Courtney, the landlady of the premises, noticed a strong odor of turpentine issuing from the tailors' store, and on attempting to enter the room was met by the prisoner, who kept the door closed while speaking to her. That night at 8 o'clock the two men went out, and some time afterward the landlady, with some other ladies, who slept in the back parlor, were awakened by the smoke and fire issuing from the tailors' store and narrowly escaped suffocation. The other inmates of the house were also alarmed by the smoke and rushed into the street. On the arrival of the firemen the flames were extinguished, and it was discovered that the doors of the store had been fastened. The remnants of cloth, comprising the stock of Madlinger & Drostell, were found saturated with turpentine, and two pieces of burned candles were discovered among the pieces of cloth. An empty bottle, which had contained turpentine, was also found. Next day the men presented their policy of insurance, and claimed that they had lost stock to the amount of between $3,000 and $3,200. The investigation of Fire Marshal Sheldon, however, showed that the prisoner and his partner could not have had more than $300 or $400 worth of stock on hand at the time of the fire. This, and the other suspicious circumstances connected with the affair, seemed to indicate a clear case of arson, and the accused were accordingly indicted. The testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, yesterday, did not differ from that given on the trial of Drostell. The case had not been concluded when the court adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The members of the Produce Exchange, doing business upon the lower floor, met yesterday to take action upon the recent resolution, closing the Exchange Building at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Franklin Edson occupied the chair. A resolution was offered that the previous resolution adopted by the members on the upper floor, be reconsidered. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Horatio Reed explained that the dealers in hog products upon the lower floor complained that closing at 1:30 left them too little time to complete their transactions. He thought that 2 o'clock would meet with general acquiescence. A resolution fixing the hour at 2 o'clock was put by Mr. Blakesley and carried.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The report of the Superintendent of Buildings for the quarter ending June 30 shows the number of new buildings proposed during that period to be 447, at an estimated cost of $6,003,037. Plans for the alteration of 506 buildings have been submitted, at an expense of $1,379,843. Special applications were made for permission to erect 419 frame structures of various classes. There were 435 buildings commenced during the quarter, of which number 384 were completed. The number of alterations commenced was 517; completed, 476. Among the proposed new buildings were 205 tenements, 72 first-class dwellings, and 26 stores; 9,847 buildings were inspected, of which number 531 were found to be unsafe, and 18 were ordered to be taken down. Comparative statistics of the previous years exhibit the number of unsafe buildings in 1871 to be 1,007, 62 of which were taken down; in 1872, 438; 38 taken down; 953 were found to be unsafe in 1873, and 58 were taken down. The Bureau of Iron-work reports having accomplished 6,870 inspections; 487 buildings were found to require fire-escapes, 169 of which were provided with them. Inspections have also been made of 296 manufactories, 174 hotels, and 2 churches; 448 iron girders were tested, and 26 rejected as being unsafe.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Mr. Matsell took his seat with the board, as President of the Police Department. Inspector Tracey reported that the portions of Baxter and Worth streets known as the Five Points were in a filty condition, and were badly in need of paving. The report was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, with the request that the streets mentioned be paved at the earliest moment.

The Superintendent of the Disinfecting Corps reported that during the week ending on Saturday last 199½ miles of streets and street gutters had been disinfected, at a cost of $490 02. Twenty-five houses in which cases of contagious diseases occurred were thoroughly disinfected.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, presented the following report in regard to the mortality in this City:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 11th inst., there were 562 deaths reported in the City. The total number in the previous week was 452. The increase of mortality was observed only in young children, and in the sufferers from phthisis. The first two weeks—the first two in the third quarter of the year—have been marked by the lowest death-rate of any corresponding fortnight in the first weeks of midsummer since 1867. The mean temperature last week was 73° Fahrenheit, the maximum being 91° and the minimum 61°, while the average degree of atmospheric moisture was 69—total saturation being considered as 100. The rain fall measured 3.9 inches depth of water. The mean temperature of the five weeks ending last Saturday was 71.7°. This continued and healthful warmth, with an average of three-fifths (60-100) of total saturation of the atmosphere, has been attended by the least mortality which this City has experienced in many years; 2,403 deaths have occurred in these five weeks, or an average of 480.6 per week. On the 3d of July only 48 deaths occurred in the City. This is the smallest number of deaths that has occurred during any one day in this City in several years. It was a pleasant, clear day, with a mean temperature at 69.3°, maximum 76°, minimum 61°, and the average humidity 62°. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29.9 inches on the barometer. Such a day of pass-over in our New-York midsummer is worthy of notice. There were 24 deaths from diphtheria reported last week, against 31 deaths by that cause the previous week; 142 deaths by diarrheal diseases, against 64 the previous week; and 335 deaths of children under 5 years of age, against 238 in the previous week. Of the 28 deaths by violence, 9 were by drowning, and 5 by street accidents. Six of the deaths by drowning occurred in the North River, and the others upon the eastern side of the City. The death-rate in the City in the week ending July 4 was equal to 22.60 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, and last week at 28.10 per 1,000. The First, Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-second Wards had far the highest death-rates."

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at this Bureau for the two weeks ending July 11, 1874:

Week ending July 4—Typhus fever, —; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 48; measles, 25; diphtheria, 64; small-pox, 12; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending July 11—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever 46; measles, 18; diphtheria, 47; small-pox, 26; cerebro spinal meningitis, 5.

A PROSECUTION FOR DELAYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

A suit has been brought in the United States District Court by the United States against George H. Power, to recover the sum of $3,000 penalties for alleged violation of section 242 of the act of June 8, 1872, regulating the transit of the mails. The section referred to reads as follows: "That any ferryman who shall delay the passage of the mail by wilful neglect, or refusing to transport the same across any ferry, shall, for every ten minutes such mail may be so delayed, forfeit and pay $10."

Power has charge of the ferry between Athens and Hudson, on the Hudson River. It is alleged that because he could not secure a mail contract, he did all he could to vex and annoy the successful party, among other things, by charging the mail-carrier such enormous prices as to cause him serious delay. This course he is said to have pursued since January last, and it having at last become unbearable, recourse was had to the law. This is the first suit of the kind that has been brought in this district.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

About one year ago there was a fear that New-York would suffer from a deficiency in the supply of water, and reports from the upper country from whence the supply is received were looked for with almost feverish interest by the people. This year it is quite different. From the Chief Engineer's office the following statement has been taken, showing a marked difference in the rainfall, during this season, between 1873 and 1874:

At the Storage Reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County, the rainfall for the same period in the two years was as follows:

For June, 1873	0.71 inches.
For June, 1874	3.57 inches.
For the first 12 days in July, 1874	4.12 inches.

The rainfall at South Gate House, Central Park:

In June, 1874	4.69 inches.
For first twelve days in July	5.08 inches.

Making an aggregate of 7.69 inches against a long drought in the corresponding months of last year.

A GALLANT POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Winfield S. Booz, of the Eleventh Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioners Disbecker and Voorhis, on complaint of Rachel Cohen, of No. 90 Ridge street, and Pauline Manheimer, of No. 11 Clinton street, yesterday. The complainants, who are young working girls of respectable parentage and modest demeanor, stated that on the evening of the 25th ult., while they were walking past the corner of Stanton and Pitt streets, they were accosted by the policeman, who was standing at the corner, in company with several other persons. The policeman said, "Here comes my girl." Miss Cohen resented this rather familiar expression, when the gallant policeman called her a prostitute and applied other offensive epithets to her. She crossed the street to avoid the policeman, when the latter followed her and drove her away, threatening to club her and take her to the station-house. This statement was fully corroborated by Miss Manheimer and three other girls, who happened to be near by and heard the language used by the policeman. In his defense, Officer Booz denied that he had used the language ascribed to him, and endeavored to show that the complainants were not of good moral character, but in this he signally failed. He also produced three young men, who all testified that they were present and heard what passed, and that the officer did not use the language complained of. These witnesses gave their testimony in such a conflicting manner that it was evident that they were not present on the occasion in question, and the complainants, on being questioned, solemnly declared that they were not present at the time. The case was referred to the board, and Commissioners Disbecker and Voorhis both stated their intention of voting for the dismissal of the officer from the department. He has not been long on the force, and his record is not a good one.

THE CITY RECORD CONTRACT.

Motion was made by Mr. Wm. F. MacNamara in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Wm. C. Rhodes, one of the eight who tendered for the printing of the *City Record*, for an order on the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the rest of the Board of the *City Record*, the Corporation Council, *et al.*, to show cause why the contract for printing the *Record* awarded to Martin B. Brown should not be set aside. The complaint, which was drawn up by Richard O'Gorman, sets forth that Brown was the highest bidder but one, and that Rhodes was the lowest, and ought to have received the contract; and, moreover, that the advertisement for tenders was not in accordance with the City ordinances. Judge Lawrence granted the order, and made it returnable July 20.

THE SCHOONER ASHORE AT LONG BRANCH.

The three-masted schooner, Allie Bickford, Capt. Bickford, Master, which went ashore off the beach at Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, sailed from this port on Saturday last, bound for Woodstock Mills, on the St. Mary's River, Georgia, where she was to ship a cargo of yellow pine lumber. Her cargo from this port consisted of thirty-five tons of grain and flour, and was valued at $1,800. At the time the accident occurred there was very little wind stirring, and her "spanker" had just been lowered, preparatory to bringing her about, when a breeze sprung up, and she was driven to shore, and firmly embedded in the sand. The vessel has sustained no damage beyond the removal of a few yards of her copper sheathing on the starboard side. The Coast Wrecking Company have been engaged at an expense of $7,000 to tow her into deep water, which they expect to accomplish in three or four tides. The vessel is valued at $37,000; tonnage, 390; and owned in shares held by Messrs. H. W. Loud & Co., Hall & Cornish, and other firms, one quarter interest being retained by Capt. Bickford.

EDMUND WEATHERHEAD'S TWO WILLS.

In June, 1873, Edmund L. Weatherhead made a will in New-York in favor of his wife. By a former will, made in Saratoga, he had left his property to his brother. The will last made was offered for probate before Surrogate Hutchings, and was contested on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind when it was made. The will made in Saratoga was presented for probate in Saratoga. Judge Buckee, of that place, has issued a writ to prohibit Surrogate Hutchings from admitting the New-York will, and Judge Donohue, of this City, has done the same in regard to the Saratoga will.

"FREE GERMANY."

WHAT IT COSTS TO EDIT AN OPPOSITION PAPER IN HANOVER.

THE STORY OF HERR RHOMBUS AND HIS "WAHRHEIT"—TRUTH IN DISGUISE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the town of Ohnenahm, one of the tidiest and gayest in the annexed Kingdom of Hanover it lately occurred to Prof. Wolfgang Rhombus, to found a newspaper. His affectionate friends tried to dissuade him from the course, as friends always do try to dissuade us from every course, but Herr Rhombus was brimful of notions which could no more be kept inside his own head than steam can be confined to a saucepan, and in the next place the decease of a regretted aunt had left him 5,000 thalers, which was plenty of capital for him to start with. There was a third reason, which consisted in Herr Rhombus' desire to marry Fräulein Charlotte Spring, daughter of the rich man who kept the Nuremberg toy shop in the Alt-Strasse, but before marrying he burned to show the toyman that he was not a person cast in vulgar mold, but was capable of making a noise in the world when the chance was given him. To do him justice, the toy man was not anxious that his son-in-law should make a noise in the world; he was ready to accept him as he was—a learned young Professor, teaching mathematics in the Gymnasium for a salary of $600 a year, and possessed of those 5,000 thalers already mentioned. But he was not insensible to the glory of seeing his daughter's husband found a paper, which, like every other new journal before and since, was to meet a want long felt, and to shed light among the public, and which, moreover, might yield profits. As to Fräulein Charlotte herself, the idea of a paper which was to be her Wolfgang's own had thrown her heart into a flutter of pride and gladness, and it was she who, at her lover's tender bidding, had chosen the title for the organ —*Die Wahrheit.* Now, could any title be purer or more suggestive of noble purposes than the *Truth?* The paper merchant, who covenanted with Herr Rhombus for a ton of gray material not unlike blotting-paper, but cheaper, was delighted with the name; so was the long-headed printer, who prepared estimates showing that 2,000 copies might be struck off at a cost of 100 thalers. If the trading community of Ohnenahm declined ordering advertisements until they were assured of the *Truth's* success, one must only attribute this to the national cautiousness and backwardness of the German people, among whom the ambition to puff their wares has as yet struck feeble roots. Herr Rhombus, however, was not concerned about advertisers. He indited a philosophical circular, many pages long, and addressed it to all the Professors in Hanover, and to some hundreds out of it, explaining that *Die Wahrheit* would preach enlightenment, would come out twice a week, and would cost two groschen. Then he put on his best coat and called on Herr Flege, the Politzei Präsident, to ask for his authorization.

He was accompanied in this visit by Prof. Sheiner and Herr Turnæpe, who were to be his sureties, for the press laws enjoined that Herr Rhombus should deposit 2,500 thalers as caution money, and find two guarantors of respectable standing. Nothing could be more respectable than the standing of Herr Sheiner, who was an upper-master in the Gymnasium, or public school of the place, while Herr Turnæpe belonged to the Town Council and was a hatter. Both had a well-founded belief in Rhombus, and were ready to go bail that he would pay any fines that were laid on him, and on the faith of it would bind themselves to the extent of 5,000 thalers apiece. One would think that for so much readiness they ought to have been offered chairs and received with courtesy; but an official German, speaking to other Germans lower down the ladder, is not courteous, and Herr Flegel allowed the three gentlemen to stand, while he himself sat and eyed them without enthusiasm. He remarked, between two pinches of snuff, that he saw small need for a new journal, and that the title of this one were, to his thinking, an aggressive look. There were times when it was not desirable to tell the whole truth, besides which estimates of truth varied according to the point of view, and he had known men come to jail from taking the wrong estimate. He begged to read them a few extracts from the Press laws, and to remind them that, as Hanover now formed part of the German Empire, any attempt to make the inhabitants regret a state of things which was past would be construed into an incitement to hatred and contempt of his Imperial Majesty's Government. Saying this, Herr Flegel drew down a brown book and read —with a great relish, as it seemed to his hearers—extracts relating to imprisonment. These had little effect on Herr Sheiner, who was lean and intrepid; but they depressed Herr Turnæpe, who was short and fat, and who began to wonder how it would work if he were taken away from his hat shop to spend a few months with Herr Rhombus in enforced seclusion. However, Herr Rhombus, peering through his spectacles, made a little speech to explain that he would incite no one to hate or contemn anybody else, and on this understanding he obtained his license, and was dismissed with the significant hint that the eye of the Police would now be upon him.

He walked out rather disposed to make merry of this assurance, and yet, if the truth must be told the eye of the Police was going to have some cause to look after Herr Rhombus. Too well read and observant to think that his country had profited much or would profit much in the future by the change which had deprived her of a benevolent King and of easy laws and brought her under an oppressive Cæsarism, Herr Rhombus was at heart a particularist; but he had a system of his own by which he hoped to conciliate particularism and unity, socialism and monarchism—in fact, make things pleasant all round. He had resolved that his *Wahrheit* should advocate the parceling out of Germany and of Germans into small lots, living like brothers in families, and yet allied with one another for mutual protection. Thus in towns the inhabitants of say one street, would divide the profits of their respective trades in common; and in country districts a like distribution would be made of the produce of the fields. If one community earned more than it wanted for food and clothing, it would fraternally hand over the surplus to communities less fortunate; and, to the end that the arrangement might work well, all idle characters, profligates, and malcontents would be requested to leave the country. Nothing could be simpler than such a system nor better calculated to promote happiness, for the communities that were Catholic might merge themselves into a confederacy and set a Bishop-Prince to rule over them; those that were Protestant and Royalist would club together to support a King; and those that were Republican might treat themselves to a President or to any number of Presidents—so that all political divergencies would be smoothed away for ever. All this was propounded in the opening essay of the *Wahrheit*, and, remembering those press laws, and being a sarcastic fellow at the bottom, Herr Rhombus printed as an epigraph to his journal a demure quotation from Tacitus, which could be read in two ways:—"Rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias dicere, licet." It was a proud evening when after a gala dinner at Herr Spring's Herr Rhombus drew forth his first copy of *Die Wahrheit*, and read the above-mentioned opening essay, seven columns long, and to be continued in the next number.

Undeniably this was a triumph; but between the first and second numbers Herr Rhombus received an "admonition" from the Landrath of the province, and had to pay a fee to the policeman who brought the same. Simultaneously Herr Turnæpe, the hatter, arrived, much alarmed at the suggestion that he should divide the profit of his hats with the shoemaker and the chandler who lived in the street and were notoriously in a poor way of business. Herr Spring, the toy-seller, did not like this idea either, but he consoled himself with the thought that it was impracticable, and that nothing could come of it but the glory which his future son-in-law might earn by its advocacy. The first installment of this glory was paid in the shape of Herr Rhombus' dismissal from his mastership at the Gymnasium, the authorities of that place having small love for journalistic professors; but Herr Rhombus reflected that he should have so much the more time to devote to his paper; and when the second number was followed by a second "admonition," and subscriptions kept pouring in from Hanoverian persons who were surprised at the reckless pluck of this new organ, then it truly looked as if *Die Wahrheit* and its editor had started on the march for fame and fortune together. Now, however, it behooved Herr Rhombus to be prudent, for after the second admonition comes prison, with fines, suppression, and other troubles, so Herr Rhombus put a curb on his genius and settled down for a season into the quiet unfractious life of the German provincial journalist. It was not a bad life. Herr Rhombus attacked small abuses, and was pointed at in the streets of Ohnenahm as a well-meaning patriot. Men having grievances brought them to him, took up his time, asked him to abuse their adversaries without letting their own names appear, and, when he declined, went away and abused him. All the sweets of editorship became his. But it would seem that when an editor has once tasted the tonic of persecution he cannot long restrain his lips from the tart cup; and so it befell that, emboldened by long impunity, Herr Rhombus one day (he had dined well the night before with a brother professor who had come from afar to compliment him) ran rashly over the narrow line which separates open ground from trespass. Now the Landrath and all the Police had been patiently on the watch for him. That motto which he flourished from Tacitus about "the rare happiness of the times" was evidently irony, and if there was one thing which the Landrath and Herr Flegel and all the Police hated more than another it was irony. So, having caught Herr Rhombus tripping, they proceeded to chasten him, and this not by any of the civil formalities which prelude the punishment of journalists in France. Herr Rhombus was collared while he was placidly playing a game of dominoes in his favorite brewery; a pair of policemen, with brass buttons, seized the one his right arm, the other his left, and walked him off to the lock-up.

The able essay which had entailed this piece of severity cannot here be quoted; enough that Counsellor Von Stickelback, the Public Prosecutor, decided that no Hanoverian could read it without hating and despising Kaiser Wilhelm. Accordingly, the prisoner was privately examined before the magistrate and a clerk, who wrote down his answers in short-hand; his newspaper office was invaded and all its contents seized, his lodgings were turned upside down, and when Justice had taken cognizance of his love letters and his washing bills, he was informed of the day and hour when he should be tried for seditious writing. All these things, being natural results of the noble profession of journalism, affected Herr Rhombus less than they might have done, still he was axious to be let out on bail, and made an application for the purpose. But bail, though claimable in theory, can be refused in practice, when the Police object, declaring that the prisoner should be kept under key, for reasons of public order; and as the Police thus objected in Herr Rhombus' case, he remained where he was. Meanwhile, his arrest had not left the town of Ohnenahm indifferent. Here was clearly a Particularist who was enduring affliction for the truth's sake; and when the day of the trial arrived, a great crowd would have pushed through the doors of the red brick court-house to show their sympathy. But a Prussian sentinel was there who crossed his rifle, saying, "Nein, the court is full." And indeed it was, for in press trials the Prussian authorities are quite shrewd enough to supply ready-made audiences, (generally Police in plain clothes,) to the end that everything may pass off with decorum. So poor Fräulein Charlotte, who had come with her father, was turned away, and so was Herr Turnæpe, the hatter, whose soul was filled with unmanly misgiving lest Herr Rhombus should have to pay a fine too big for his means, and be compelled to fall back on his sureties. He was solaced, however, by that valiant young barrister, Herr Schnellsprach, who had been retained to defend Rhombus, and who flustered through the crowd with a black portfolio under his arm, "full of not-to-be-refuted precedents," as he assured all who cared to hear him. Stopped at the door by Herr Turnæpe and Herr Spring, he promised that he would be at the latter's house as soon as the trial was decided; and he was true to his word, for some four hours later behold him clearing the gritty stones of the Alt strasse with giant strides, and rush into the toy-shop, exclaiming hoarsely, "Triumph!" "*Ah, Gott sei dank!*" sighs Fräulein Charlotte, her father, and Herr Turnæpe, the hatter, all in chorus; and with affectionate gratitude they surround Herr Schnellsprach, who has subsided into a chair, and is gasping a series of dry croaks, like a man who has been making the most generous use of his throat. "Ah, yes, 'twas a great triumph," says he. "I made a speech which lasted an hour and three-quarters, and developed my thesis about the imprescriptible autonomy of nations. A weaker advocate would have sought to palliate his client's fault—nay, have advised him to recant; I magnified it. I exalted Rhombus to the rank of Brutus, Moses, and William Tell. Tears of thankfulness were in his eyes as he listened. Herr Stickelback gnashed his teeth, and the Chief Judge threatened to have me turned out. But, my friends, I think I have this day laid the foundations of a lasting name for myself." "And Wolfgang Rhombus has been acquitted?" inquires Charlotte, beaming admiration out of her blue eyes at the devoted lawyer. "Acquitted!" exclaims Schnellsprach, with a start of surprise and not a little scorn. "Who says that? Would you have a patriot escape the wounds of battle? From this day Wolfgang Rhombus wears the crown of a martyr. He has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 thalers." "Oh, and you call that a triumph!" cries Charlotte agnast. And she runs sobbing through the room, betraying that incurable weakness and waywardness of women who will only look at the superficial aspects of things.

Herr Rhombus will be released in the year 1876, and meantime Fräulein Charlotte will go to his prison now and then with baskets of fruit and wel come pies, which she will have made with her own grieving hands. But these visits will not be allowed to recur too frequently, for the Germans have not yet adopted the French notion of rendering the imprisonment of journalists a joke. Thus Herr Rhombus will not be allowed to edit his paper in prison, nor to send out articles to other papers; his cell will be ten feet by eight feet; he will have a yard twenty-five feet long for his two hours' daily airing, and he will be allowed either to learn some manual trade or to write a book, (but not a seditious one,) at his choice. When he comes out from prison a thinner and wiser man, he will doubtless have concluded from all this that the conquerors of his country are quite in earnest about keeping their new empire one and indivisible, and, if he still holds to his scheme of parceling Germany into lots, he will think twice, and even thrice, before he advocates it in print. For, alas! it is only in copybook texts that the pen is sharper than the sword.

THE NEW-JERSEY PENSION AGENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

My attention has just been called to an article in the *Herald* of the 7th, entitled: "Swindling the Nation's Defenders—Petty Frauds on New-Jersey Pensioners—An Investigation Demanded," in which this agency is accused of "paring down" the allowances to pensioners, of "contemptible swindling," "petty pilfering," &c. These are grave charges, if true, and of course the *Herald*, with its wonted courtesy, will permit me to reply. I answer, first, that the *Herald* has made a mistake, and been badly imposed on, as it might readily have ascertained if the author of the article had called at the nearest United States Pension Agency, (say either in New-York or Brooklyn,) and inquired as to the law governing such cases.

Now, the facts briefly are, that Charles Ruder, the first case you refer to, private, Company D, Third Rhode Island, No. 18,836, was originally pensioned at $8 per month, and was paid at that rate until Sept. 4, 1865, when, at the regular biennial examination of invalid pensioners required by existing laws and regulations, the United States examining surgeon reported his disability as only two-thirds, (the wound, in his professional judgment, having improved,) and therefore, as his official duty, "reduced" him to $5⅓ per month instead. My sworn duty, and for the faithful performance of which I am under heavy bonds, is to pay according to this surgical report, (or certificate,) which must be attached by me to the first voucher thereafter; and Ruder has accordingly been paid at this reduced rate ever since, as my accounts and vouchers on file at the Third Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C., will show.

The other case you refer to is Adam Wolf, private, Company D, Second New-Jersey, No. 98, 25. As to him, I would say he was originally pensioned at $3 per month, but, Sept. 4, 1869, was "reduced" by the surgeons to $2⅔ per month, in precisely the same way, and since that time has been paid at this reduced rate accordingly, in strict conformity with existing laws and regulations.

In both of these cases—and in all similar cases, perhaps I should say—the vouchers technically follow the original "pension certificate" as to rates, &c., because the blanks so require; but the receipts, in every instance, are only for the amounts actually paid, in accordance with the surgical certificate, as otherwise the vouchers would be suspended by the Third Auditor, and stopped against my bonds.

Many such "reductions," I would add, occur at every biennial examination all over the country. It is not the custom of the Pension Bureau to report them to pensioners formally, but they soon find it out when they get their next checks, and if they apply to this agency in person or by letter, are sure of a prompt explanation. I always answer every letter, no matter how humble, and in one or both of these cases, I doubt not, full explanations as above were furnished long ago, though they may not have been clear to these pensioners, who are evidently foreigners.

If pensioners in such cases feel aggrieved, they have the remedy, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions for increase again; but the agencies are required to pay only at the reduced rates, until the Commissioner authorizes the increase, when the pension agents are always glad to pay accordingly.

I think the above fairly answers the *Herald's* strictures, so far as the Trenton, N. J., agency is concerned, and will satisfy everybody (worth satisfying) that there has been no "paring down" here not required by law, nor "swindling," nor "pilfering." If any body thinks differently, this agency is ready for "investigation" now, and at all times, by any parties duly authorized, and, I trust, will come out of it creditably.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RUSLING,
United States Pension Agent for New-Jersey.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, TRENTON, N. J., July 9, 1874.

VESSELS LOST AT SEA.

The Committee of Management of the International Register of Shipping at Brussels has published the list of maritime disasters reported during the month of May last, from which it appears that 144 sailing vessels and 11 steamers were lost. Of the sailing vessels 65 were English, 17 American, 15 French, 9 German, 9 Italian, 6 Norwegian, 5 Danish, 4 Greek, 3 Dutch, 4 Swedish, 1 Austrian, 1 Chilian, 1 Spanish, 1 Nicaraguan, 1 Russian, and 2 of which the nationality is unknown. Among these are included 23 sailing vessels reported as missing. Of the 11 steamers lost 10 were English and 1 Spanish, including 3 steamers reported as missing.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury, yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 134, amounting to $37,215 12. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $14,869 15; collection of assessments and interest, $3,740; water rents, $16,278; licenses, Mayor's Office, $201. Total, $35,088 15.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

RECENT DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

It seems to be generally acknowledged in the British press that the recent debate in Parliament on the question of Home Rule has shown the utter inutility of any further agitation upon the subject for some time, perhaps for all time, to come. Its advocates, it is said, urged all that could be urged in its favor, while the opposition showed equally forcibly the general state of public opinion throughout the country. Mr. Butt brought it forward in the House of Commons by the special consent of Mr. Disraeli, who, on behalf of the Government, offered every facility for a full debate. The motion proposed was simply "That this House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the present Parliamentary relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland," a form which was in accordance with Parliamentary usage, as instanced in the case of the Catholic Emancipation bill, the Reform bill, and the Irish Church Disestablishment bill.

Mr. Butt denied that he was asking for separation, his belief being that the plan he was about to propose would instead tend to consolidate the union between the two countries. He drew the attention of the House to the resolutions passed at the Irish conference, where it was declared to be their conviction that it was essential to the peace and prosperity of the people of Ireland that they should have the right of domestic legislation with respect to all Irish affairs; that the right of the Irish people to self-government was nalienable by means of a Parliament assembled in that country; that in asking for those rights he adopted the principle of a Federal arrangement which would secure to that Parliament the power of regulating the affairs of the country, while leaving all imperial questions to be decided by the Imperial Legislature, such as all matters relating to the defense of the Empire and the providing of supplies for imperial purposes. Those resolutions laid down principles which were clear and distinct, and he could not see that there would be any practical difficulty in carrying them into effect. He had heard them described as "misty." But be that as it might, they were, he thought, sufficiently intelligible, and he might add that they would give rise to no change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament, which, if they were agreed, would meet next session exactly as it did at the present moment. The only change would be to take from that Assembly some of the duties which it now discharged in reference to Irish business and to relegate them to another. He might be asked what he called Irish business? and also whether, if Irish members were to have a Parliament of their own, they were to be permitted to have the privilege of voting on English questions? He would answer the second question by saying emphatically "No;" for he was of opinion that the voting of Irish members on English questions had been a great damage to themselves, to the character of Parliament, and to English legislation. And in support of this theory he went at some length into a sketch of the history of Ireland from the date of Magna Charta, ending with the inference that the representation of Ireland by 103 members in the British Parliament was not the concession to her of a constitutional government. He denied that Ireland and Great Britain were blended into one nation, but claimed for the former a distinct nationality, and he quoted a speech of Mr. Gladstone's in support of that view, and then, in the same line of reasoning, alluded to there being a separate Lord Lieutenant and exceptional laws. He said that after seventy-three years of union with the richest country in the world, Ireland was one of the poorest. After seventy-three years of union with the freest country in the world, Ireland labored under a system of coercion more galling and oppressive than existed at that moment in any civilized country. What had become of her population? In 1800 England contained 9,000,000 of people, and Ireland about half that number. England had increased to 22,000,000, while Ireland had to point to destroyed houses and depopulated villages, and to a people flying across the Atlantic with hostile feelings, he regretted to say, toward the people and the Government of England. Again, let them apply the test of wealth. In 1869 the income of England was assessed to the income tax at £370,300,000; that of Scotland, with a population of 3,500,000, at £39,000,000, while that of Ireland, with her 5,500,000 people, was only £28,000,000. The assessment of trades and professions was still more remarkable. In England it amounted to £147,000,000, in Scotland to £16,000,000, in Ireland to £7,000,000. In England the number of persons who were brought under the income tax was 350,000, in Ireland 22,000. The Coercion laws which now existed in Ireland were never heard of in the worst time of Tory oppression, and were framed by a Liberal Government of England for Ireland. There were thirty-one counties in Ireland in which it was an offence punishable by two years' imprisonment for a man to appear armed, and in which a policeman might, under pretense of searching for arms, enter any man's house at any hour of the day or night. And where was there to be found any valid objection to granting what they asked? The Imperial Parliament would hold the army, the navy, and all that was connected with affairs purely imperial, and no difficulty would be found in separating from imperial questions those with which an Irish Parliament might properly deal. If fair play were allowed them no people in the world would be more attached to true Conservative principles than the Irish. The truest way to maintain the Union was to give Irishmen justice in the management of their own affairs, and to make them sharers, which they were not now, in the free institutions of England.

The Attorney General for Ireland, who on rising was greeted with cheers, said that a clear, distinct, and emphatic decision on the question now submitted to their consideration was imperatively demanded. That decision should be the answer of the Government, which for the time represented the feelings and opinions of the people of this great country. For that reason he should give a decided and emphatic negative to all the propositions that had been offered. The honorable member, for the purposes of his case and to maintain his position even for a moment before the people of England, had abjured repeal, and had offered them what he thought to be consistent with the abjuration of repeal and with the maintenance of their imperial power over those kingdoms. It was an important concession that the honorable member was obliged to abandon repeal. But if the plan differed from that of O'Connell in the limitation of its range, it still contained all its elements of evil and mischief, and was as incapable of working as the latter plan was. Foreign and colonial affairs were excluded by the honorable member's proposal, but it included the whole succession to property in Ireland, the whole rights of property there, the entire administration of the law in every branch, all the multiform relations between the owner and occupier of the soil, all the relations between the capitalist and the workman, the whole range of education and commercial dealings as far as concerned Irish interests. Now, three years after Ireland obtained her independence she placed herself in direct antagonism to England on commercial matters, and it was that fact which necessitated the Union. It was the demonstration thus given of the incapacity of the Irish to conduct their affairs with prudence even to themselves which made the wisest statesmen feel the indispensable necessity of that great measure. How were they to avoid similar conflicts under any system by which those questions were to be under the control of an Irish Parliament? Supposing a resolution or a bill were passed in that House with regard to commerce or trade, some of which commerce or trade reached Ireland, an opposite view of the subject might be taken in that country and protective duties, or some similar measure, proposed in the Irish Parliament. They could not proceed for five sessions without having on the single question of commerce England and Ireland diametrically opposed to each other. Amid loud cheers the speaker alluded to the quotations that had been used from Mr. Gladstone as parts of an injudicious speech which had been circulated throughout the cabins of the poor in Ireland, and which might have come from a Minister, but could never have proceeded from a statesman. If temporary clamor were yielded to, the result would be a contest between England and Ireland with regard to their interests, and a contest between North and South of Ireland itself, in which brute force would be arrayed on one side against wealth and intelligence on the other. He proceeded to point out the ignoble position which, under Mr. Butt's scheme, the Irish members of the British Parliament would occupy, and asked whether, under that system, they could expect to hold the advantages they now hold, and which are evidenced by the fact that the Lord Chancellor of England and five of the English Common Law Judges are Irishmen. He went on next to prove that distress in Ireland is due to internal causes and preceded the Union. In 1781, when the Irish were enjoying their independence, there was a petition to the Irish Parliament from Cork, alleging a total destruction of its manufactures and consequent distress; and a similar petition came from Wexford. In 1783 the broad-cloth manufacturers alleged distress, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin petitioned for protection and restoration of the industry. The worsted weavers complained of the total decay of their trade, and petitioned for a loan of £40,000, of which £25,000 was granted by Parliament. The hatters also petitioned. Later on the woolen manufacturers complained in the same way of distress. In 1788 the silk and satin manufacturers alleged decay of their industry, and the woolen manufacturers again petitioned. In 1792 the shoemakers asserted that their business was entirely destroyed, English boots being the cause of their ruin. The hosiers in 1793 said that their trade had ceased to flourish, and 15,000 persons who had been employed in the cotton and wool manufactures petitioned Parliament in consequence of their being out of work. In the same year the silk manufacturers again petitioned. In 1796 the book trade said they were ruined In 1797 the tanners did the same, alleging the introduction of hides from England as the cause. The builders in the same year petitioned because there was a measure before Parliament which would tend to lessen the number of fires. What, then, had the Union to do with the failure of manufactures in Ireland? Why was the North comparatively prosperous in regard to manufactures while the South was not prosperous? The simple answer was that in the former there was a natural tendency toward manufacturing industry, while in the latter the nature of the people inclined more to an agricultural life. Altogether, he believed Ireland to be at this moment in the enjoyment of an unexampled degree of prosperity. Could any one deny that the three chief towns of Ireland—Belfast, Dublin, and Cork—had progressed and thriven? Dublin and its neighborhood had wholly changed since he was a boy, and had increased in wealth in a remarkable degree. As to Belfast it could stand comparison with any other town in the British dominions for the rapidity with which it had, during the last ten years, advanced in size and wealth. They talked of confining themselves in the Parliament in Dublin to special questions. That was their theory, but they could not limit the range or the aims of the power they sought to move. It would chip and burst the shell on which it had grown and been fostered, and soar far beyond their power or control. What commenced with local affairs would expand to imperial. Having crushed the landlords of Ireland, who would say that they would not next proclaim war with the Saxon? They could not measure the progress of representative institutions. Did they think it would confine itself to such matters as cleansing the Liffey while it could interfere in Continental affairs in favor of an ecclesiastical power which sought to re-establish itself? They might depend upon it that safety lay in not paltering with the question. It should be met with a thorough and determined and uncompromising opposition. The Irish, like other nations—the Gauls of old especially—were an enthusiastic and susceptible people. It was the holding out of false promises, it was the use of delusive opinions, it was the playing upon words as if they were realities—and to them they were realities—that brought the honorable and learned gentleman and his following into their present position. The present agitation owed its existence to peculiar circumstances—pre-eminently to the incautious and unstatesmanlike utterances of the late Prime Minister on the subject of Fenianism and its influence on the church question—government according to Irish ideas, or from an Irish point of view. It was that, and that alone, that had raised up this question and given it vitality. Without it it would have sunk into insignificance. Now they had the question face to face, and they should meet it boldly and with determined opposition.

The motion was opposed by several Irish Members and supported by others, and the adjournment of the debate, which lasted till 1 o'clock in the morning, was moved by the O'Donohue, Mr. Disraeli consenting to give up another evening for its resumption.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. B. F. Baker, occupied the chair. The Executive Committee reported the following names for membership, and upon a vote being taken they were approved:

Baeder, Adamson & Co., F. W. Hurtt & Bro., Baker, Pratt & Co., Ives, Murphy & Gore Henry C. Southworth, Chas. Haight & Co., J. M. Nichols & Co., Porter, Day & Co., F. Bois, S. E. Japha & Co., Henry Schmeider & Son, Comes, Lawrence & Co., Vanderhoef & Beatty, H. B. Newhall, Agent Providence Tool Company; D. H. Houghtaling & Co., Wm. Pickhardt & Kuttroff, Anderson, Pierce & Co., The American Sardine Company, F. Dassori, Moore & Co., Fellows, Hoffman & Co., Edward A. Phelps, Jr., J. De Rivera & Co., Joseph Spyer & Co., E. M. Harrison & Co., Valentine & Co., Herrings & Farrel, George H. Stureke, Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company, D. De Castro & Co., M. Mainland, A. R. Bass, President Prince's Metallic Paint Company, Brooklyn White Lead Company, Fischer & Keller, R. Lewenthal & Co., Mayer & Lowenstein, James Gastling, Heraghty & Van Arnam, Wadsworth, Martinez & Longman, H. W. Johns, Orson Breed, Campbell & Thayer, J. W. Fiske, New-Jersey Zinc Company, H. Kohnstamm, Wm. Zinsser & Co., Doty & McFarlan, Weiss, Eller & Kaeppel, Farley & Co., A. G. Mandel, R. J. Waddell & Co., Edward Smith & Co., Josiah S. Leverett & Co., A. B. Ansbacher, National White Lead and Zinc Company, W. R. Preston & Co., Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Fr. Meissner, Mat. Jos. Fassin & Co., F. O. Matthiessen & Wielhers, (Sugar Refining Company,) Lawrence Waterbury & Co., Hall, Bradley & Co., R. Fraust & Jochen. Total—63.

The Committee on Claims and Grievances presented the following report:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee have to report a satisfactory settlement of a number of claims against transportation companies since the last meeting, a few involving considerable amounts.

We have also to report the consummation of an arrangement with the trunk lines running out of this City, under which cigars may hereafter be shipped at first-class rates, instead of twice first-class, as heretofore. All cases of cigars, however, to be so rated must be properly corded and sealed. This requires but a simple and inexpensive addition to the usual package. The manner of cording and sealing will be fully explained to manufacturers and shippers of cigars at the factory of Messrs. Lichtenstein, Bros. & Co., No. 268 Bowery, where a specimen case, corded and sealed, may be seen.

We are continuing our investigations with reference to other items of freight which might be more equitably classified, and expect to be able to report still more definite and satisfactory results.

Wm. Duryea, Benj. Lichtenstein, John H. Kemp, W. H. Wiley, J. S. Barron, George Brown, James Pyle, John Dwight, J. Seaver Page, Committee.

The Committee on Railroad Transportation presented a report relative to a notification that had been received from the People's Double-track Railway Company, to attend a convention to be held in Ohio, to take action relative to building a double-track freight road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The association refused to have the plan of the road which accompanied the notification read, but a report upon the matter prepared by the Chairman of the Railroad Transportation Committee was adopted. The report pledged the association in support of a double-track railway, but indorsed no particular plan.

A report was read by Mr. H. K. Thurber relative to the diversion of trade from New-York to other cities. Several objections were made, and it was referred back to be corrected. Mr. Henry moved that such Directors of the association who had absented themselves from three monthly meetings be declared no longer members of the board, and that the vacancies so created be filled in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDES IN BROOKLYN.

A WOMAN CUTS HER THROAT—DEAD AT HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

At an early hour yesterday morning Catharine Noonan, an unmarried woman about thirty years of age, committed suicide at the residence of her parents, at No. 30 Carlton avenue, by cutting her throat with a table-knife. The family retired to rest shortly after midnight. After being some time in bed, Mr. Noonan heard a gurgling sound proceeding from his daughter's apartment, and at once went to her room. A frightful spectacle presented itself. The unfortunate woman was sitting by the window, and from a horrible gash in her throat the blood was pouring in a perfect stream. The knife with which she had committed the act had fallen from her hand, and was lying in a pool of blood on the floor. Mr. Noonan at once aroused his wife and family, and medical assistance was promptly summoned. Before the arrival of the doctors death ensued, and even had they been present when she was first discovered it would have been impossible to save her life, the wound being necessarily fatal. It seems that deceased was in delicate health, and had been for years subject to fits, which were usually followed by great physical prostration. It was never suspected, however, that she had any suicidal tendencies, as she was generally cheerful and apparently happy in her disposition in spite of her bodily ailments.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. W. A. Cummings, Superintendent of the Evergreen Cemetery, sent a laborer to open a grave near what is called the Evergreen Hedge. In a few moments the laborer came hurrying back to say that a gentleman was dying on one of the seats near the hedge. Mr. Cummings went to the place indicated, and found a large man, dressed in black broadcloth, and with dark kid gloves on his hands, seated on a bench, and leaning forward on a stout, ivory-handled cane. The man proved on examination to be quite dead. Near him on the seat was a lager-beer glass, and a phial labeled sulphuric acid. The vial bore the address of "Charles Klenen, German Apothecary, No. 67 Forsyth street, New-York." In the pockets of deceased were found two ten-cent stamps, and from a ribbon round his neck a pair of German-silver rimmed eye-glasses depended. The seat upon which he was found was erected by the friends of a German lady just at the side of her grave. The lady was interred ten years ago, and was, at the time of her death, about sixty years of age. It is surmised that the unfortunate suicide, who was about forty-five years of age, was a son of the lady who occupied the grave near the seat, and that he came to the cemetery for the purpose of ending his life by the side of his mother's grave. He was seen walking about the cemetery at an early hour yesterday morning. Justice Slocum, of Ridgewood, took charge of the remains, and will hold the inquest.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The Boston *Advertiser* characterizes the report from Washington that Vice President Wilson is about to resign on account of ill health as a very clumsy invention, and adds: "Mr. Wilson is now at home; he has not been in Washington for several weeks; his health is steadily improving, and he has the best reasons to hope for a complete recovery. If the object of the canard was to draw out some expression in favor of his resigning, it will fail. The Vice President has the entire confidence of the country, and its best wishes for his recovery and return to active public service. Practically, his office requires very little of him, and affords no excuse for resigning under any circumstances. His counsel and influence are wanted in the administration as it is; and the contingencies of life are such that his withdrawal from it could not be regarded without very serious apprehension."

CHARBON AND ITS RAVAGES.

The *Liberty* (Miss.) *Herald* has the following in reference to the ravages of charbon in Amite county, Miss., and the parish of East Feliciana, in Louisiana: "There is great consternation among the planters in the southern and south-west portion of the county on account of the ravages of the charbon. It is gradually extending all over the county, and is carrying havoc to horses and cattle all along its path. A large number of valuable horses have been killed by it, and although in most cases it readily yields to treatment, if applied soon enough, it is so rapid in its course that it generally proves fatal before a remedy can be obtained and applied. We were conversing with a very intelligent gentleman from East Feliciana Parish, La., a few days ago, and he informs us that certainly as many as three hundred, and he believes four hundred, mules and horses have been killed by charbon in that parish since Spring."

RICHARD WAGNER.

SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE AND COMPOSITIONS.

INTERESTING PERSONAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMPOSER—HIS HUMBLE ORIGIN, AND LABORIOUS ASCENT TO FAME.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

CASTEL-ON-THE-RHINE, June, 1874.

Richard Wagner, whose compositions have risen to such fame during the past ten years, was of very humble parentage. His mother was of the poorer and unknown class of her town, while his father, although of the same class, still held a humble position as Sergeant of Police in the City of Leipsic. Here Richard was born, May 22, 1813. His father died soon after his birth. His mother married a second husband, a comedian of ordinary merit, who also indulged at times in portrait-painting; but before Richard was eight years old, and directly after the family had moved to Dresden, his step-father died. Young Richard had already learned to play several pieces by himself on the piano, and had commenced to exhibit a wonderful talent for appreciating music, all of which his step-father wished him to play to him the day before his death, when, with his weak voice, he exclaimed to his wife: "Perhaps the boy has a talent for music." Just at this time Richard had commenced to study the classics. All his extra time he spent at his piano. Whatsoever he heard which was musical he was attracted by, and what still inclined him the more toward music was the fact that Weber was daily accustomed to pass by Wagner's house. Richard watched him and considered him a wonder. Later we find Wagner studying Weber's compositions. As his youthful years rolled on we find him showing great inclinations toward comedy and tragedy; his studies of the Latin and Greek brought him in contact with the compositions in those languages; his powers of appreciating and imitating them were such that when but twelve years old he commenced to compose for himself; it was a tragedy, for composing which he took his Greek readings with Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Lear;" in the first two acts forty-two persons die, and as he himself states he was obliged to make them reappear as ghosts, that he might have persons sufficient for completing the play; his tragedy being finished, he wished music for it, and although till then music had always attracted him, still now he turned to it from necessity. He borrowed a "general base" and studied it with zeal. It was too difficult. He grew determined to become a musician; but at his age it was considered foolish to make a specialty of music. He worked for himself; saw the necessity of a thorough foundation, and finally found an instructor, who was the successor of the renowned Sebastian Bach, whose compositions were the fundamental principles of Wagner's musical education. In six months he was able to solve the most difficult of Bach's music. He learned to love Mozart's "Requiem." Beethoven's compositions he understood in a short time. So that when he was eighteen years of age the Dresden music director exclaimed that he had never seen a youth of eighteen years who understood Beethoven's music so thoroughly. His remarkable talent was commented on by all the musical journals of the country. By many he was styled a wonder; and Wagner invariably made it a point to inform himself thoroughly as to the life and experiences of the writer, whose compositions he was studying. At this time his teacher informed him that he was sufficiently grounded as to need no further instruction.

Wagner continued his compositions of symphonies and sonates which he had commenced while receiving instruction. He published them, but many of his compositions were ridiculed, while others met with no reception. He did not lose courage while his numerous friends lent him aid. It was natural for Wagner to write first his verses, then add his music, or vice versa, but as yet none of his productions were considered as originals, and the critics charged him with imitating Weber.

Finally, in the year 1833, at the suggestion of many friends, he concluded to abandon everything for music, consequently moved from Dresden to Wurzberg, where he received the position of choir director in the theatre. While here he composed a romantic opera, "The Fairies," some parts of which were well received. The impressions of Beethoven, Weber, and Marschner's compositions led him to this, and remarkable is the manner in which he expresses his deep feeling for the worthy aim of all arts. Later he composed the "Novice of Palermo," to which he was inspired by his studies on the frivolity of the French and undignified Italians; it is written measure for measure after Shakespeare; the story is that of a hot-headed Palermian, who frees the beautiful novice from the haughty demands of the Governor of Palermo, a French Prince; the novice abandons the cloister and gives her deliverer her hand, at which everything meets the returning Prince with all the joy of a carnival; in 1836, this opera, in which are concealed no animosities toward the French and Italians, was brought on the stage and met with much applause. Wagner received several important positions as musical director in different places; he made many compositions during this time, when he seizes the idea of forming Bulwer's *Rienzi* into an opera; he entertains the notion, but finds a trip to England necessary. He embarks on a sailing vessel on the Baltic, is shipwrecked on the coast of Sweden; he recalls to his mind the stories of the Flying Dutchman, now made vivid and corroborated by the tales of the sailors. In time he arrives in London; the voyage had made a great impression; he commences immediately his opera of the "Flying Dutchman." and soon goes to Paris; here he meets Meyerbeer, who is much pleased with him. He lends him aid; introduces him to operas and theatres, and begs to see his compositions, which are shown him, among them being his unfinished "Flying Dutchman." Meyerbeer is astonished, and requests him to introduce it, but the text was not yet written; he was pressed for time and gave the composing of the text to a Frenchman. Soon after it was produced and received with praise. Wagner remained several years in Paris and sacrificed his time to the writing of small compositions for the cornet; wrote many criticisms on music for French and German magazines. He soon finished his "Rienzi;" to introduce it in Paris was impossible. Meyerbeer and Halevy were jealous. He became disappointed and left Paris for Dresden; with much trouble it was here introduced, and in the Winter of 1841 he finds himself reduced to great want. His experience among strangers had given him courage to stand up against it. In the Spring of '42 his "Flying Dutchman" was well received at Berlin, and Wagner resolved that in Germany his musical compositions were most appreciated. In 1843 he received the position of Musical Director at Magdeburg, when he returned soon after to Dresden. The year following he introduced his famous opera, "Tannhäuser," which since then has become very popular. While in Paris, Wagner conceived the idea for his "Tannhäuser." He brought it with him to Germany, where it began to ripen. The saying is ancient, and best depicted, according to Wagner himself, by Homer in his Odyssey, where Ulysses, in his wish to reach his native land, having consulted the sorcerers at Circe, whose prophesyings his companions did not follow; consequently, all were drowned off Thrinacia, except Ulysses, who in safety reached Orgygia, the abode of Calypso, with whom he lived several years. So Tannhäuser is known to us by tradition from the Middle Ages as a knight wandering from place to place till he comes to the "Vennsberg," a fictitious name given to several mountains in Germany; he enters the palace under the mountain to see Queen Venus and her court; there he enjoys himself, finally begging permission for a leave of absence, he receives it and goes to Rome to seek forgiveness for his sins. Pope Urban does not accord him it, by saying "that no more can you be saved from damnation than this withered stick which I have in my hand can turn green again." Tannhäuser returns to the "Venusberg," where in constant revels after three days he is nowhere to be found. The withered stick had put forth leaves and sprouts, and Pope Urban had sent his messengers in every direction to find him, but it was too late. This story has been the subject of much song and poetry, but Wager in his opera has depicted it in the most vivid sense of the word love.

In 1848 Wagner became involved in the political schemes of that year, and was obliged to flee from Dresden. He went to Switzerland, where he steadily pursued his studies of music. First he composed "Lohengrin," in which the ideas connected with the creation of the world are represented, and supposed at present by many to be his best production. In this Wagner has fully carried out the view conceived during his youth, that only in the spirit of love is true music to be found. The "King des Niebelungen" followed, which is strictly a national opera, and was so received by the German theatres The idea is to be found in a song written by some unknown person during the twelfth century, since one hundred years later it was put into its present form by a wandering minstrel boy. The poem is a fusion of the history of mythical persons, depicting loves and feuds, stormy lives and violent deaths of heroes and heroines.

In 1855 Wagner received a call to London, where he remained a few years as musical director in a society of music. He then went to Venice, and made request to be allowed to enter Germany. This was accorded him on the condition that he would not enter Saxony. Returning, he was charmed at hearing his compositions in many cities and towns. He received many calls, both in his own country and foreign lands, but refused them all, save that of the mother of the present King Louis of Bavaria; accordingly, in 1864, he went to Munich, receiving free admission to court. He immediately took charge of the Court Theatre, but in the year following Louis, perceiving that he was inclined to interfere in the affairs of State, was pleased to remove him. Since then he has always been in great favor on account of his musical compositions, which have driven Louis from his affairs of State to the love of music. The king annually presents Wagner with large sums of money to assist him in his undertaking. Since he has been in Munich he has composed the operas "Tristian and Isolde" and "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." Both were well received at Munich, but have been considered in other parts of Germany as inferior to his former productions.

Of late years Wagner has been residing at Bayreuth, where it is his intention to introduce six new operas at some future day. Under his own supervision, and according to his own plans, a theatre is being constructed by subscriptions from the King and numerous friends, as also with the funds raised by his Bayreuth concerts in 1872. The building is nearly finished and the greater part of the tickets, which are extremely expensive, have been sold. This idea, which originated with Wagner, has been severely criticised by many journals, but the general belief is that he will be successful. Since he moved from Munich he has published nothing of importance, but has sacrificed his time to the composition of the new operas which he intends to introduce to the world at the opening of his theatre.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CIRCULATION.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CIRCULATION IN PLANTS, IN THE LOWER ANIMALS, AND IN MAN. By J. BELL PETTIGREW, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. Illustrated by 150 engravings on wood. London and New York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

The impulse that has of late been given to scientific studies makes the more necessary, and likewise the more acceptable, works which are at once authentic in matter and pleasing in style. The demand for such books is fully recognized by the various attempts that are constantly being made to meet it. But these are so often more or less unsuccessful that it affords additional pleasure when we find one that in all respects satisfies the requirements of the reading public. Such a work is that now before us. Dr. Pettigrew is a writer whose position in the world of science must at once command respectful attention for the product of his pen. But in this instance he has certainly exceeded our just anticipations of his capabilities as a writer. The contents of the work were first prepared for and delivered as a course of lectures before the President, Fellows, &c., of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in the Summer of 1872. It will therefore readily be understood that it is not an elementary work. On the contrary, it is as far as possible a complete and exhaustive treatment of the whole subject, beginning with the circulation in plants, then tracing it through the lower members of the animal world, and ending with an account of it as we see it in man. At the same time the book is not adapted only to the advanced scientific reader. All who have a taste for scientific pursuits, and especially for physiological science, whether vegetable or animal, may read it with pleasure and profit. Technical terms, when used, are so applied as to elucidate, not to mystify, the description, and the general style of the writing is attractive.

In his application of the definition of the word circulation, the author appears to us to have made his language too specific. When referring to the motion of the fluids in plants, he states that the upward movement is exclusive in Spring, and the lower movement exclusive in Autumn. If by this he means that there is no downward movement whatever except in Autumn, he makes an observation which is contrary to the usually accepted opinion, and adverse, also, to the results of experiments in the hands of other botanists. In that case, the remark is one that points to the necessity for further inquiry. But if such is not the meaning intended to be conveyed, then the language employed lacks the precision that it ought to have. And when we read further on we find that this latter conclusion is most likely to be the correct one. For once he has given us a lucid and simple resolution of the question as to the causes of the circulation in plants. Nothing new is offered. The forces which produce the circulation are described as a *vis a fronte*, traceable to nutrition and other changes going on in the cells, and to osmotic and capillary action. This is the explanation, neither more nor less, which has been standing good for many years. But writers have been very prone to add a suspicion that it is not sufficient—that when we recollect the force with which the sap moves in plants, there must be some other cause at work assisting, but which we have not yet discovered. Dr. Pettigrew shows, however, that the explanation is in itself sufficient; that the power with which the phenomenon of osmosis acts is very great, amply enough to account for the observations of Haes, and others, who have found that in the Spring the sap in the vine is capable of supporting a column of mercury thirty-eight inches in height.

Of more interest to the advanced botanist will be the observations upon intercellular movements, and influences affecting the circulation, such as the swaying of trees in the wind, the syphon-like action of the cells, &c. The author carefully records the opinions of other observers, and the differences, which are many, and often great, that have long existed upon this most interesting branch of physiological science. Frequently he attempts to reconcile these differences by explanations founded on the results of personal observations, and in all these instances with considerable force and impartiality.

In entering upon the subject of the circulation in the invertebrata, attention is directed to the importance of considering it in connection with the movements of respiration and nutrition, and the movements of the soft and hard parts generally. The fitness of this is evident to the most elementary student of biology, although it is customary to take a wider step, and to mark a greater difference thereby than any that actually exists between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Dr. Sharpey's investigations into the action of cilia have shown how close the connection really is, and due weight is given to them. But throughout the whole of this portion of the work there are constant references to the most recent discoveries and to their applications, thus bringing the subject down to us in its latest aspects. Much the larger space is necessarily devoted to the circulation in man, the lower vertebrata being disposed of in comparatively short compass as presenting nothing more than is generally within the limits of ordinary information upon these subjects. The human fœtal circulation is explicitly examined in all its features, beginning with the analogies presented by the circulation in reptiles, and detailing fully the phenomena and effects of muscular action. Thence the author rises to the circulation in the adult, first describing the valves of the system, the venous, arterial, and cardiac, and concluding this branch of the subject with an interesting consideration of the causes of the sounds of the heart. Young physicians, most of whom have at some time probably experienced the difficulties of this part of human physiology, will derive consolation and comfort from Dr. Pettigrew's analysis of the opinions that have been entertained respecting it by most able men in the profession. But, like other abstruse questions which in the course of the work the author has had to encounter, he treats it with remarkable clearness, as well as ability. Recognizing the importance of a correct understanding of the nerves and ganglia more immediately connected with the circulatory organs, a large space is devoted to these, and Dr. Pettigrew succinctly describes the relations which they bear to the heart's action. It is admitted that, while the cause of the rhythmical action of the heart is still unknown, and we are justified in inferring from analogy that the heart may act independently of the nerves, yet that it is by the nervous system that the movements of that organ are regulated and co-ordinated; and he collates a large stock of evidence in proof of this.

The brief outline of the nature of this work, which is all that we are thus enabled to give, supplies but an inadequate idea of its completeness, or of the vast fund of information which the author has stored up within its pages. His object has been to prove, as he says, by a variety of arguments that the circulation, whenever and wherever found, differs less in kind than in degree; that fluids may move in living tissues with or without vessels or hearts, and that the circulation in an aggregation of vegetable cells is essentially the same as that which occurs in the tissues of our own bodies. The evidence he has adduced in illustration of this is of the most authentic and recent kind, and we are glad to be able to commend his work to public attention, not only as a useful and interesting volume, but as one of the most valuable contributions to scientific literature that we have met with.

AMERICAN RAILROAD MANUAL FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA. Compiled and edited by EDWARD VERNON. New-York: American Railroad Manual Company. 1874.

When the first volume of this Manual appeared we expressed a favorable opinion of its utility and of the care with which the great mass of information it contains had been compiled. The present edition is an improvement upon its predecessor in that it comprises some features which were absent in that. The contents relate to the mileage, capital stock, bonded debt, equipment, earnings, expenses, and other statistics of railroads as now built and in process of construction, together with an epitome of the charter under which each road was originally constructed, and the various transformations or reorganizations through which each company has passed from the date of its first incorporation down to the present time. The directory, distinguishing the executive, transportation, and mechanical departments, is also brought down corrected to date. Among the additions that we notice as having been made to the original design are detailed accounts of some companies which, although not coming strictly under the category of railroad companies, are nevertheless of much importance to those who are interested in them—such as the Western Union Telegraph and United States Rolling Stock Companies. Another useful table now first introduced is one giving a list of railroads in the United States now in default for non-payment of interest on their bonded debt. There are seventy companies in this list, which shows also that there are nearly $258,000,000 "withdrawn from the working capital of this country and Europe, and which is both inaccessible and unprofitable."

It appears that the construction of new railroads in the United States during last year did not exceed 2,300 miles, as against 7,000 miles in 1872. The causes alleged for this are three: The financial embarrassments at Berlin and Vienna; the disfavor into which American railroad securities have fallen among foreign capitalists, and the opinion, which has gained strength, that railroad property would become less remunerative than it has been, in consequence of adverse State legislation. This matter is fully discussed in an introductory chapter to which we must refer, containing, as it does, a variety of comments upon railroad questions, which may be read with advantage. We are glad to learn that the enterprise of the publishers of the work has been appreciated by the general public, as well as by railroad companies, capitalists, and business men generally. Its value as a mirror of the condition of railroad property throughout the country is such as to make the volume an essential requisite on the office table. It is illustrated with a number of excellent maps, drawn upon a large scale, showing the various roads in each State and Territory in the Union, and is, in all respects, as complete as it can at the present time be made.

UNDER THE TREES. By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1874.

A very acceptable volume for reading during the warm weather is this last one from the prolific pen of Dr. Prime. The author tells us it was written principally out of doors, and, therefore, we presume, without very ambitious intentions. But he has done well to gather the several parts together and to put them under the cover of a book. Nothing more genial, cheerful, and pleasant has come to us for a long time, and we need hardly say, that the tone which pervades every page of the work is of the purest kind. Dr. Prime is an observant traveler, a lover of nature, an admirer of truth and humanity, and an agreeable companion, whose pen shows all the higher qualities of the heart and hand that guide it. There is not a dull page nor a page without a good purpose in the volume. It is made up of papers upon various topics—thirty in number—all of which will be read through with hearty satisfaction. They vary much. Some carry us to the Alps; others to the Adirondacks, in which, by the way, occasion is taken to expose the unsportsmanlike ways of the amateur deer-stalker in those regions. In others the common things around us are discussed, or they are made to form the text for an excellent essay. "The Birds," "The Roses," "Showers," "Sunshine," "Authors," "Dogs," with some capital anecdotes, "A Parson's Story," "Insect Life," "Little Trials," "The Last Day of Summer," are a few of the titles under which these interesting papers appear; and they will serve to illustrate the general character of the whole contents. Among so much variety we shall not look for anything to receive special notice. We could not do so without injustice to something else, nor without doing also an injustice to the whole book. Readers must procure it for themselves. It will amply repay them, and may be taken up again and again in any leisure half hour, and still afford new pleasure and instruction.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
23	Metropolitan Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor.	106	Gray, Receiver, vs. Ives, Administratrix.
41	Rosenbourg vs. Roberts.	182	Wie[illegible]ien vs. St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.
47	Le Wolf vs. Owen.	183	In re American Sand Pegging MachineCo.
78	Meyer vs. Meyer.	187	Daw[illegible]s, &c., vs. Sparry.

The calendar of the 14th inst. will be first called.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Bernard McCloskey; prisoner remanded writ discharged. Opinion.

Barnard vs. Ford; this motion to be heard: Referee, Justice Donohue.

Hunt vs. Peck: motion to readjust costs granted; plaintiff to have costs of this motion.

Alder vs. Williams memorandum.

Metzger vs. Leston memorandum for counsel.

Cohen vs. Bancroft security for costs reduced to $50.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By Judge Speir.

Daniel B. Childs vs. Bridget Connor et al.; judgment ordered for the plaintiff, with costs.

Elizabeth Knapp vs. Ferdinand Knapp; ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiff $5 per week until the further order of the court, and that first payment be made on the 20th July inst.; that the defendant pay to the plaintiff's counsel a fee of $50, no costs.

Wm. J. Gillespie vs. Phoebe Gillespie; ordered that the plaintiff pay to the defendant as alimony for her support of $5 a week until the further order of this court; that first payment be made on the 20th July inst., and that he also pay a counsel fee to defendant's attorney of $50.

Amos Neary vs. Barbara Upperman; motion granted that the name of the husband be inserted in the complaint as a defendant, and that he have leave to put in his answer; no costs.

Louis Phinney vs. Andrew J. Thomas et al.; the facts and conclusions of law settled; Charles J. G. Hall is appointed Referee.

Wm. N. Lewis vs. Jane W. Lewis; decree of divorce granted to defendant against the plaintiff.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 99 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 31,389 bales.

GALVESTON, July 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 45 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,025 bales; sales, 433 bales; stock, 5,730 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 165 bales; gross, 165 bales; exports coastwise, 515 bales; sales, 46 bales; stock, 10,940 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 144 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 9,251 bales.

MOBILE, July 14.—Cotton dull and weak; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 47 bales; sales, 100 bales; exports coastwise, 24 bales; stock, 6,879 bales.

NORFOLK, July 14.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 384 bales; exports coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 766 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; demand light; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; receipts, 38 bales; shipments, 100 bales; stock, 11,011 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 14.—Cotton unchanged; Middlings, 15½c.; net receipts, 36 bales; stock, 739 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union..	72¼	300	St. Paul........	34⅜
100	do.......c..	72⅛	100	do........	34⅛
100	do........	72⅛	600	Lake Shore........	73¼
300	do........	72	3100	do........	73⅜
100	do.......s3.	71¾	300	do.......c.	73⅜
300	do........	71⅝	300	do.......b3.	73⅜
2000	do........	71¾	900	do........	73¼
100	do.......s3.	71¾	600	do........	73⅛
100	Erie Railway..b3.	33	500	do........	73
1000	do........	32⅞	1500	do........	72⅞
900	do........	33	2900	do........	72¾
3100	do........	33⅛	200	do.......s3.	72⅝
100	do.......c.	33⅛	1600	do........	72¾
1000	do........	33¼	100	do........	72⅝
1000	do........	33⅛	200	do.......c.	72⅝
700	do........	33	500	do........	72½
700	do.......s3.	33	1500	do........	72¼
200	do.......c.	33	800	do........	72⅝
200	do........	32⅞	1300	do........	72¾
400	do.......b3.	33	2200	do........	72⅞
100	do........	32⅞	400	North-western........	37⅜
300	do.......b3.	32⅞	100	do.......b3.	37⅜
200	do........	32¾	200	do........	37¼
800	do........	32⅞	200	Rock Island........	97½
100	do........	33	300	do........	97⅜
1700	do........	32⅞	100	do........	97¼
500	do.......b3.	33	100	do........	97⅛
900	do........	33⅛	300	do.......s3.	97
100	Pacific Mail........	43⅜	100	Tol. & Wab........	35
300	do.......s3.	43¼	200	do........	34⅞
100	do.......b3.	43⅜	200	do........	34⅝
300	Union Pacific........	26⅜	200	Ohio & M.ss........	24⅜
200	do........	26¼	200	do.......b3.	24⅝
400	do........	26⅛	400	do........	24⅜
100	do.......s3.	26⅛	200	do.......b3.	24¾
100	C., C. & I. C........	17⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo........	25¼
100	do........	17¼	300	N.Y.C. & Hudson..	99¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R........115¾	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N........115⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, R.,'81 b. c........115⅞	45,000	do.......c.115⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C........12.117½	500	do.......s.ml.115
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62........12.112⅝	1,150	do........115⅜
7,500	U.S.5-20 C.'65, N........12.116¼	10,000	do.......b. c.115½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65........12.116¾	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67........12.117⅛
25,000	do.......b. c.115¾	500	do.......sml.116
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67........115⅝	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.117
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C........112½	40,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R........112⅞
		1,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 C........113¾
		500	do........12.112½
		40,000	U. S. 6s,R.,'81.115⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s.L. Fds. 93	200	Atl. & P. Tel..b. c. 15
4,000	Tenn. 6s, old.. 79	30	Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c. 43¼
2,000	Tenn.6s, old,ex coup........ 53½	200	do.......c. 43¼
2,000	P. & R.I.& P.7s.102⅞	100	do.......b3. 43¼
1,000	C. Pac G. bds.. 88⅝	5	N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 99½
2,000	do........ 88½	200	Panama.......b. c.107¼
2,000	C.,B.&Q.8s..b.c.110	100	Chi. & N.W.b.c.s3. 37⅜
2,000	Del. L. & W. C..104	100	do........ 37⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. con. c. g. b's........ 77	400	do........ 37½
1,000	H.& St. J.8s. C. 79	10	N. J. Cen.......b. c.105½
1,000	C. & N. W. con.. 86	50	do.......ong 105½
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.... 96	100	D., L. & W.b.c.s3.106½
500	C., P. & [illegible]., old 100	200	L. S.& M.S.b.c.s3. 72¾
500	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83.. 95	200	do..b. c. s3. 72⅞
2,000	do........ 94¾	600	do........ 72¾
1,000	N.Y.Cen.7s.'76.102	1300	do........ 72⅞
2,000	Har. 1st. 7s. R.105¾	800	do........ 72⅝
2,000	H. 1st,7s C.b.c.103	600	do........ 72¾
1,000	O. & Miss. 2d.... 74	2800	do........ 72⅞
2,000	O.&M.Con. S. F. 89	2400	do........ 72¾
1,000	U.Pac. R.R.1st.. 81½	100	do.......c. 72¾
2,000	do.......b. c. 81½	500	do........ 72⅞
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 80½	700	do.......b3. 72¾
1,000	P.,Ft.W. & C.3d 97	100	do.......s3. 72¾
26	Cent. Na. Bank.. 99½	200	C., M. & St. P. b.c. 34⅛
30	Fourth Na. Bank.101	100	do.......b3. 34⅜
200	W. U. Tel.......b. c. 71⅞	20	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52⅞
100	do.......c. 71⅞	300	Erie R..b. c. b3.. 33⅛
300	do.......b3. 71⅞	100	do........ 33⅛
800	do.......s3. 71¾	700	do........ 33¼
4300	do........ 71¾	200	do.......s3. 33⅛
100	do.......c. 71¾	100	do........ 33¼
100	do.......s3. 71¾	500	do........ 33⅛
600	do........ 71⅞	1720	do........ 33
200	do.......s3. 71⅞	300	do........ 32⅞
300	do.......b3. 72	400	do........ 33
2800	do........ 72	200	Tol., W. & W.b. c. 34⅝
200	do.......c. 72	300	do........ 34⅜
500	do.......s3. 72	100	St. L. & Iron M.... 26
1300	do........ 72⅛	100	B's.,H.&E.b.c.b3. 1¼
500	do.......b3. 72	100	H. & St. J..b. c.. 25¼
300	do.......s3. 71⅞	10	Harlem........123½
400	do........ 71⅞	100	do.......b. c.124
100	do........ 71¾	200	Chi. & R. I..b. c. 97⅛
		100	do........ 97⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

700	West. Union........	71⅞	100	North-w'n Pref..	54¼
1300	do........	72	200	Lake Shore.......s3.	72⅝
100	do.......c.	71⅞	100	do........	72⅝
100	do.......b3.	72	200	do.......b3.	72¾
100	do........	71⅞	1500	do........	72⅝
500	do........	72	1200	do........	72⅝
100	do.......c.	72	100	do.......b3.	72¾
100	Pacific Mail..b4.	43¼	200	do........	72⅝
100	do.......b3.	43⅜	100	do........	72¾
800	Erie Railway........	33	300	Rock Island.......s3.	97
700	do........	33⅛	200	Union Pacific........	26
700	do........	33	200	do.......s3.	26
800	do........	32⅞	200	do........	25⅞
800	do........	33	400	do........	25⅞
600	do.......b3.	33	300	St. Paul........	34⅜
100	Mich. Cen........	70½	300	do........	34¼
100	North-western..c.	37⅜	100	Ohio & Miss........	24⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67........115⅜	$15,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '81........112½
10,000	do........115⅜	10,000	U. S. 5-20 F., '65, new........115⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, C.b.c.117		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s, '78. 94	200	Erie Ry.......b. c. 33
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.. 81¼	150	do.......b3. 33
1,000	do........ 81⅜	700	do........ 32⅞
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.. 81	700	do.......s3. 32⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. C. Coun. G.bds. 77	300	do.......b3. 32⅞
		500	do.......s60. 32¼
3,000	O. & M. C.S.F. 89	200	do........ 32¾
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....b. c.107	100	do........ 32⅝
		500	do........ 32¼
2,000	L.&N.con.,'98. 88	300	do........ 32⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s. 96¼	1200	do........ 32¼
200	West. U.T.b. c.b3. 72	500	do........ 32⅜
2200	do........ 72	400	do.......s3. 32¼
200	do.......s3. 71⅞	300	do........ 32⅜
600	do........ 71⅞	200	do........ 32¼
200	do........ 71¾	500	do.......s60. 31¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.. 73	200	L. S.& M. S.b.c.b3. 72¾
15	Ad. Ex.......b. c.b3.108	600	do........ 72¾
900	P. Mail S.S.Co b.c. 43¼	2700	do.......s4. 72⅝
100	do.......b3. 43¼	100	do........ 72⅝
200	do........ 43⅜	100	do.......s3. 72¾
200	do.......s3. 43¼	200	do.......b3. 72⅝
700	do........ 43¼	1000	do.......s3. 72½
100	C. & P........ Gd.... 88	800	do........ 72½
120	do.......b. c. 88	100	Chic. & R.I..b. c. 97⅛
300	Union Pac.......b. c. 25⅞	10	do........ 96¾
300	do.......b3. 25⅞	100	C. M &St.P.Pf.b.c. 53
300	do........ 25⅝	100	Del. L. & W..b. c.106½
200	do........ 25¾	10	Morris & Es........ 94
200	Chi. & N. W..b. c. 37⅜	100	H. & St. J..b.c.s3. 25
200	do........ 37½	100	Atl. & Pac..P. b. c. 14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800	Western Union ..	71⅝	400	Lake Shore....s3.	72½
100	do.......s3.	71⅝	1300	do........	72¼
700	do........	71½	600	do........	72⅜
700	do........	71⅝	100	do.......b3.	72½
200	do.......b3.	71⅝	500	do........	72⅜
100	do.......s3.	71½	800	do.......s3.	72¼
2000	do........	71½	800	do........	72¼
800	New-York Gas....	140	200	do........	72⅛
600	Pacific Mail........	43⅛	700	do........	72¼
100	do.......b3.	43¼	700	do........	72⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud....	99	100	do........	72⅜
30	Mich. Cen........	70½	1000	do........	72¼
200	Erie Railway........	32¼	3000	do........	72¼
500	do........	32⅜	500	do........	72
900	do........	32¼	2300	do........	72⅛
200	do........	32⅜	400	do.......s3.	72⅛
300	do........	32¼	800	do.......s3.	72
200	do........	32⅛	600	do........	72
1000	do........	32	500	do........	72⅛
800	do........	32⅛	200	Rock Island........	97
300	do........	32¼	100	do.......s5.	96⅞
200	Union Pacific...s3.	25⅞	200	do........	97
100	North-western....	37¼	200	do.......b3.	97
100	do.......b3.	37⅜	100	St. Paul........	34⅛
300	do........	37	800	do........	34
700	Toledo & Wab....	34½	100	Panama........	108
500	do........	34⅜	100	C., C. & I. C........	17⅛
200	do.......b3.	34½	10	do........	17½
400	do.......b3.	34⅜	100	do........	17

TUESDAY, July 14—P. M.

This has been an intensely dull day in the Wall street markets, the only interest of the day on the Stock Exchange being centred in Erie, while all else was devoid of even a single ripple of excitement or even a tolerably good rumor. Prices in stocks were weak and, with the exception of Erie, Lake Shore, and Western Union, the transactions were limited indeed. Outside of the investments named, not more than 20,000 shares were sold. The total dealings amounted to 111,000 shares. The range of fluctuations in the general list was narrow, being from ⅛@1¼, the latter extreme instance being in Lake Shore. Erie varied 1⅛, Panama and Western Union, ¾; North-western, ⅝; Wabash, ⅝; and Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Harlem, and Rock Island, each ½. Erie opened ⅜ above yesterday's closing rate, in anticipation of the possible publication of the condition of the accounts, and rose steadily to 33¼, an advance of ⅝. It was generally understood that there was no opposition to the ticket on which the names of the really excellent new Directory appeared, but this was not enough to give the stock strength, and on the announcement, at the Second Board, that the report of investigation would not be made public until the return of the accountants to England, the price immediately declined to 32, closing at 32¼. A small sale was made at 31¾, seller 60. The result of the day's operations in Erie clearly demonstrates that, no matter how eminent a body of men may be in control of the company, public confidence can only be restored by the presentation of a favorable report as to its condition. Lake Shore exhibited considerable weakness and irregularity, and the belief gains ground daily that a heavy "cornering" operation is being perfected, this latter fact accounting for the large transactions, quick turns, and eccentric scale of quotations. Gold was quiet at 109¾@109⅞, the only quotations of the day, and closed at 109¾. Carrying rates were 1@1½ ₱ cent. and "flat" at the close for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $340,000 for interest, and $13,000 in redemption of called bonds. The shipment of Specie by to-morrow's steamers will be light. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank covered: Gold balances, $844,106; currency balances, $929,099; gross clearings, $12,213,000. The business of the Clearing-house embraced currency exchanges, $61,869,660; currency balances, $2,719,102; gold exchanges, $4,630,986; gold balances, $677,071. Money was easy at 2@3 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange continued dull at $4 86½@$4 87 for prime bankers' sterling sixty-day bills, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. In Railway Mortgages there was some activity on small lots, and prices were without noteworthy change. State Securities and Bank Shares were neglected, but firm. In Government Bonds there were some large dealings, and the reports from leading houses show a steadily improving demand, bordering on activity. Some considerable sales on German account were made to-day, and the private books of bankers show large recent sales for California and the West Indies. In regard to the New Five ₱ Cents, the following letter from the Treasury Department, in response to a note of inquiry by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, will serve to explain some of the questions arising under the recent circular from Secretary Bristow:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 10th inst., I have the honor to inform you that the conditions prescribed in the funded loan circular, to which you allude, are as follows:

The subscriber whose bid is accepted to pay all interest which will have accrued on bonds delivered to him, to the expiration of three months from the date of his subscription, or the date of the acceptance of his bid. The interest is payable quarterly on this class of securities, and bonds delivered between this date and November next will carry interest from May 1, 1874, or Aug. 1, 1874, as the subscriber may elect, and he will be required to pay interest from one or the other of said dates to expiration of three months from the date of subscription; in other words, all interest accrued to date of subscription, also all interest that will have accrued three months thereafter, must be paid by subscriber, and must be so calculated in all settlements, whether payment be made on the day he subscribes, or three months afterward. Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau street, New-York.

The total exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day amount to $6,267,356, of mixed values, a decrease of $1,119,827 from last week. For the corresponding week of last year the amount was $5,427,800, and of 1872, $3,965,813. The decline this week, as compared with last, is attributed to the prevailing low freight tariff between the West and the seaboard, which has been taken advantage of by shippers recently to such an extent that orders have been kept very rapidly filled for Europe and the suplies on hand in the producing States have been considerably depleted thereby.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s. reg., 1881	112¾	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s. coup., 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s. coup., 1867	117	117⅛
American Gold	109⅞	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@87	$4 86½@87
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅜	99
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜	97
Pacific Mail	43¼	43¼
St. Paul, common	34⅜	34
St. Paul, preferred	53	53
Western Union	72⅛	71⅝
Union Pacific	26¼	25⅞
Lake Shore	73¼	72⅛
Toledo and Wabash	34⅞	34⅜
North-western, common	37½	37⅛
North-western, preferred	54½	54¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	106½
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	107½	108
Erie	32⅝	32¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	24⅜
C. C. and Ind. Central	17½	17
Harlem	125	124

The following shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks to-day and the number of sales:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	99¼	99	600
Michigan Central	70½	70½	30
Lake Shore	73⅜	72¼	40,800
Rock Island	97½	97	2,300
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	106½	200
Wabash	35	34⅜	1,900
Harlem	124	123½	100
Western Union	72¼	71½	2[illegible],800
North-western	37⅝	37	3,000
North-western Preferred	54¼	54¼	100
St. Paul	34½	34	2,700
St. Paul Preferred	53	53	100
Panama	108	107¼	400
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅛	3,300
Erie	33¼	32⅛	28,500
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24⅜	500
C., C. & I. Central	17¼	17	400
Han. & St. Jos	25¼	25	300
N. J. Central	105½	105½	100
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	15	15	300
Total sales			111,4[illegible]0

The following were the latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	116½	117¼
6s, 1881, Registered	115¾	116
6s, 1881, Coupons	117¼	117½
5-20, 1862, Registered	112½	113
5-20, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113¼
5-20, 1864, Registered	11[illegible]⅛	115⅜
5-20, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
5-20, 1865, Registered	115¼	115¾
5-20, 1865, Coupons	11[illegible]½	117
5-20, 1865, new Registered	115¼	115½
5-20, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116½
5-20, 1867, Registered	115¾	116
5-20, 1867, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20, 1868, Coupons	116¾	117¼
10-40, Registered	112¼	112½
10-40, Coupons	112½	113
5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112¾
5s, 1881, Coupons	112½	112¾
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88½	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81½	82

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Bonds:

Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. C. April & Oct	19
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N. C. N.C.R.Ja.&Ju.	35
California 7s	110	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	35
Connecticut 6s	102	N. C. N. C. R. coup. off Jan. & Ju.	25
Georgia 6s	78		
Ga. 7s, New Bonds	89	N. C. N. C. R. coup. off Ap. & Oct.	25
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	80		
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	80	N. C. N. Bds., J. & J.	10
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. N. Bds., A. & O.	10
Kentucky 6s	97½	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Louisiana 6s	20	Rhode Island 6s	101
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	23	S. C. 6s	25
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	100	S. C. Jan. and July	18½
Michigan 6s, '83	100	S. C. Apl. and Oct.	18
L.bds.due'81to'91 inc.	92¾	S. C. Fund'g Act '66.	20
Asy. or U'y. due '92	91	S. C. non f'dle. bds.	5½
Han. & St. Jo. due'86	92	Tenn. 6s, Old	79
Han. & St. Jo. due'87	92	Tenn. 6s, Old, ex c.	58
N. Y. 6s,Canal l'n.'74	106	Tenn. 6s, New Bds.	79
N. Y. 6s,Canal l'n.'75	106	Tenn. 6s,N.Bds. ex c.	57⅜
N. Y. 6s Canal l'n.'77	106	Tenn. 6s, N.Bds. n. s.	56
N. Y. 6s,Canal l'n.'78	106	Texas 10s, '76	92
N. Y. 5s,G'd. L'n.'75	106	Va. 6s, Old	30
N. Y. 5s, Gld.L'n.'76	106	Va. 6s, New Bds.	30
N. C. 6s, Old, J. & J.	19	Va. 6s, Consol. Bds.	50½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101½	Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97
Bos. H. & E. 1st.	22	Buff. & St. Line 7s.	95
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.	53	Lake Sh. div. bds.	95½
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼	L. Sh. con. coup. 1st.	95
Chi. & Alton 1st.	103½	L. Sh. con. reg. 1st.	95
Chic. & Alton Inc.	97	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82.	111
Jol. & Chi. 1st.	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100½
Lou. & Mo. 1st, Gd.	88½	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	94½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	94	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	109½	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	89
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	101¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	103
Cen. of N. J. C. C.	102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	103
Mil.&S.P.1st,8s,P.D.	107¾	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	88½
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10,P.D.	91½	West. Pac. Bds.	81⅛
M.&S.P.1st,LaC.D.	80	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	81¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	80
Chic. & N. W. C. Bd.	86	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	76
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	100	Un. Pac. S. F.	61
Chi. & N. W.c.g.bds.	76¾	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	81
Gal. & Chi. ext.	102	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	71
Win. & St. P. 2d.	72½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo	97½
C., C., C. & I.7s, S. F.	100	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	100½
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	103⅝	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	99
Mor. & Essex 2d.	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	99
Mor. & Es 7s of '71.	96	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.	93
Erie 1st ext.	102	St. L. & I. Mt. 2d.	51
Erie 2d 7s, '79.	100	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	102
Erie 3d 7s, '83.	97	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Erie 4th 7s, '80.	96	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70
Erie 5th 7s, '88.	92	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	79½
Long Dock Bonds.	97	T. & W. 1st Ext.	96
I. Cen. 7 p. ct., '75.	100½	Tol. & W. 1st S. L.D.	77
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	79
M. S. 7 p. ct. 2d.	99	Gt. West. 1st,'88.	91
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	99½	Pekin, L. & D. 1st.	72½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	146	Metropolitan	130
American Exch'ge	110½	Nassau	106
Central National	99¾	N. Y. National Ex.	90
City	300	N. Y. County	200
Commerce	115	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	123	Pacific	165
Fourth National	101	Peoples'	140
German-American	92½	Phenix	98
Hanover	100	Republic	108
Irving	123	Seventh Ward	90
Manuf. & Merch'ts'	50	St. Nicholas	106½
Market	114	State of New York	108
Mechanics'	132	Union	136¾
Merchants'	117		

The Merchants' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The forty-second semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New-York will be found in our advertising columns. The Company appears to be in a very flourishing condition, and have declared a dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable on and after the 17th day of July.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,013
Beeswax, pks	9	Tar, bbls	229
Copper, bbls	151	Leather, sides	37,089
Beans, bbls	136	Tallow, pks	78
Meal, bbls	250	Grease, pks	6
Meal, bags	455	Stearine, pks	201
Flour, bbls	13,149	Pork, pks	25
Wheat, bushels	170,493	Cut Meats, pks	795
Corn, bushels	413,261	Lard, tcs	2[illegible]0
Oats, bushels	31,834	Lard, kegs	1,000
Rye, bushels	500	Butter, pks	2,990
Malt, bushels	1,600	Cheese, pks	12,596
Cotton, bales	239	Tea, pks	122
Eggs, bbls	1,120	Tobacco, hhds	187
Hops, bales	42	Tobacco, pks	318
Hides, No	3,077	Wool, bales	983
Hides, bdls	17	Whisky, bbls	431
Resin, bbls	5,769		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Dubrovacki, for Dunkirk—29,898 bushels Corn.

By the bark Dexterous, for Cork—23,251 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—24,507 bushels Wheat, 94 pks. Furs, 875 bales Cotton, 800 Oars, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 25 cases Milk, 2,103 bxs. Cheese, 24,991 bushels Corn.

By the brig L'Amico, for Constantinople—11,551 cases Petroleum.

By the steamer Steinman, for Antwerp—12 hhds. Tobacco, 20 tcs. Beef, 1,312 bbls. Flour, 1 case Guns, 15 cases Starch, 80 bxs. Bacon, 19 tcs. Bacon, 30,299 bushels Wheat, 149 cases Tobacco, 83 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Brothers, for Cadiz—100 cases Oil, 7,608 bushels Wheat, 22,800 staves, 1 6 bxs. Clocks, 90 bxs. Extracts, 2 bxs. Arms, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 2 bxs. Tobacco, 50 bxs. Maizena.

By the bark Zetland, for Penarth Roads and orders—18,582 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Corinth, for Liverpool—7,500 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark M. S. Peterson, for Cork—24,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana—400 bbls. Potatoes, 7,221 feet Lumber, 300 tcs. Lard, 56 pks. Butter, 45 tcs. Hams, 100 bbls. Beans, 100 reams Paper, 2 cases Revolvers, 26 bbls. Glue, 2 bxs. Sewing-machines, 50 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Cement, 100 bbls. Plaster, 7 tubes Brass.

By the bark Michael Angelo di Pieve for Cork—26,708 bushels Corn.

By the bark Porforio de Maetino, for King Lynes' Dock—25,952 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Hartstene, for Havre—348 hhds. Tallow, 40 bbls. Tallow, 4 cks. Tallow, 18 tcs. Tallow, 600 bbls. Fish-oil, 91 hhds. Tobacco, 716 bags Bark, 1,382 bags Hoofs, 14 bags Bones, 17,500 lbs. Hoofs, 14 bbls. Sweeps, 400 Hides, 200 cases Lobsters, 17 bxs. Spokes, 50 kegs Pegs, 28 pks. Tallow, 50 bbls. Phosphate.

By the schooner Isaac Oliver, for Aux Cayes—225 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Pork, 190 pkgs. Fish, 1,100 bxs. Soap, 40 bags Rice, 7 cases Lard, 20 bxs. Cheese, 5 bxs. Petroleum, 200 bbls. Shingles, 12,000 feet Lumber, 15 kegs Paint, 8 bxs. Fire-crackers.

By the bark Skimmer of the Waves, for Rotterdam—20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Plymouth Rock, for London—15 cases Beeswax, 165 hhds. Tobacco, 9 tcs. Tobacco, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 5 cases Chairs, 54 pgs. Wooden-ware, 128 casks Oxide Zinc, 18,427 bushels Wheat, 100 bales Hair, 499 bbls. Resin, 8,397 bushels Corn, 225 pkgs. Maizena, 150 bbls. Apples, 100 bxs. Clothes-pins, 7 cases Handles, 105 cases Can Goods, 4:5 bxs. Clocks, 560 bags Middlings.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, but steady, with Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been selling rather slowly since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $[illegible]; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been comparatively dull, with Maracaibo quoted at 32c.@33c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Has been generally dull and quoted rather weak in price, within the previous range. A sale of 200 bags Rio, by the Merrimack, was reported on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, and very tame, for early delivery; sales, 197 bales to spinners and 14 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, with prices, however, quoted 1-16c.@5-32c. ₱ lb. lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,300 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were last evening, and 13,000 bales to-day,) and 700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16¼c.@16 5-16c.; August, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; September, 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; October, 16¾c.@16 17-32c.; November, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; December, 1[illegible] 13-32c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 239 bales, including 55 bales from Baltimore and 184 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,125 bales, and thus far this week 4,228 bales, against 5,271 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,738,213 bales, against 3,518,935 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 5,908 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 116,214 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 214,751 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅞	16	16 3-16	16 3-16
Low Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Good Middling	18½	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds of stock, with Dry Cod quoted steady at $4@$5 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No. 2 at $11@$13; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and held more firmly on lighter offerings of desirable brands, especially of lines of shipping and trade extras, which have attracted most attention. The sales since our last have been 13,900 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 75@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 25, Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 90@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 25@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $6 90@$9 50; Extra, Genessee, $7 10@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher.... Southern Flour has been more active at about previous prices. The business has been, in good part, in low grade stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, and $4 25@$5 25 for very low grade stock, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour in fair request at full prices. We quote at from $5@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderately active demand at about steady rates. We quote at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,3[illegible]0 bbls. mainly Brandywine.

FRUIT—There has been a moderate demand noted, with Layer Raisins quoted stronger, and most other kinds about steady as to values. Sales 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3—now held at $3 05; 15,000 bxs. Loose Muscatel at $3 70—subsequently quoted at $3 75@$4; 150 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in reduced stock and quoted stronger in price, on, however, a much lighter business, especially for export, buyers having been unwilling to pay the slightly advanced prices claimed. Toward the close the market was somewhat weaker, and the latest dealings were on the basis of yesterday's final quotations. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, and quoted firmer; offerings of prime samples limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at $1 42@$1 43 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 42 for No. 1 Minnesota, $1 40@$1 42 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, closing at $1 40@$1 41 for Milwaukee good, to strictly prime; $1 37@$1 38 for No. 2 North-west Spring, car lots; $1 35@$1 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 32@$1 41 for ungraded Spring; $1 35@$1 38 for Red Western; $1 40@$1 45, in part, for White Western.... Corn has been decidedly less active, opening stronger, but closing easier than yesterday. The export inquiry has been less urgent. The liberal arrivals tended to give buyers the advantage as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 176,000 bushels, at 77c.@79½c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@79c. for sailing vessel stock, and closing at 78c.@78½c. for good to prime do.: 80c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and 86c.@87c. for White do.... Rye firm, but quiet at $1 08@$1 18 ₱ bushel.... Nothing new in Barley.... Of Barley-malt, 2,000 bushels Canada sold at $2, four months' credit.... Oats have been quoted a shade firmer, and have been in good demand. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels at 60c.@63c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 62c.@62½c. for good to prime samples; and 65c.@67½c., mostly at 66½c.@67½c. for White do.... Feed selling in a jobbing way, at $18@$29 50 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in fair request and quoted firm; other kinds inactive. Bags at 11¼c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9¾c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12½c.@12⅝c. Sales 500 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12⅝c., time.

HEMP—Has been generally dull, but unchanged as to price. American Hemp quoted here at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton. Manila, 9c.@9¾c. Sisal, 6¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c. Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales 1,200 bales Jute Butts at 2⅞c., currency.

HIDES—Dull at former prices; 200 Wet-salted Texas sold on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been generally inactive at rather easier prices, with sales reported of 150,000 lbs. at 24c.@24¼c. for prompt delivery. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... There has been a slow movement reported in Scotch Pig Iron, which has been without material alteration as to values. Of American Pig Iron, sales have been rumored of about 8,000 tons, on contracts, without reliable particulars. Other kinds dull within the previous range. Eglinton Pig quoted at $34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $31@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@60, old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40.... Pig-lead has been very quiet, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter dull at 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been inactive at about former rates. Straits quoted at 23¼c.@23½c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold. Banca at 26c.@26½c. Sales, 5 tons Refined English at 21⅞c., gold. Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 50, and 1,000 bxs. do., August and September delivery, at $10 25, gold. Charcoal quoted at $10 25@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $8 12½@$8 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 50; Coke Terne, $7@$8.... Zinc in limited request at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for desirable grades of stock in good part for jobbing purposes, at generally firm prices. Sales have been made of 369 hhds., 300 puncheons, and 44 bbls. Barbados, (of recent arrivals, for trade purposes, at 45c.; 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 35c.; 15 hhds. Cienfuegos at 42c. Of the late arrivals, a cargo of 417 hhds., 19 tcs., and 9 bbls. Mayaguez, another of 321 hhds. Arecelbo; another of 218 hhds. and 22 tcs. Cienfuegos, two invoices of 62 hhds. and 4 tcs., and 43 hhds. and 1 tierce do., an invoice of 1[illegible]3 hhds. Gibara, another of 170 hhds. St. Croix, another of 187 hhds. and 20 tcs. Caibarie, another of 241 casks Yabacoa, and another of 93 hhds. Havana, have not yet been reported as marketed. A cargo of 376 puncheons Demerara, and another of 357 puncheons, 58 tcs., and 45 bbls. Barbados have been reported as selling in lots to the trade at full rates. The jobbing trade has been moderate, within the range of previous quotations. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.. New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more confident demand, and somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Strained at $2 10; 500 bbls. good do. at $2 20; and 620 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$6 ₱ 280 lb.... A limited inquiry prevails for Tar within the range of $2 50@$2 80 ₱ bbl.... City Pitch quiet at $2 62½ ₱ bbl., free on board.... Spirits Turpentine in fair request at rather firmer rates; sales 150 bbls. at 36c. for merchantable, and 37½c. for New-York pks., closing at 36c.@36½c. for merchantable, and 100 bbls. merchantable, buyer's option, first fifteen days in August, at 37½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair demand for manufacturing purposes at firm prices; sales at New-Bedford, 620 bbls. New Northern, chiefly at 58c.; 500 bbls. old do. on private terms, and 38[illegible] bbls. fair to prime Humpback on the basis of 56c. for prime. Crude Sperm has attracted more attention at full rates; sales at New-Bedford, 800 bbls. for Manufacturing, at 1 55 ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after on the basis of our quotations. Linseed has been in demand, in a jobbing way, at rather steadier rates. Lard Oil stiffly held, but not active. A restricted business has been reported in most other kinds at about late figures. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Bleached, $1 80@$1 85; Lard-oil, 82½c.@92½c.; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at from 86c.@87c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 36c.@37c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 51c.@52½c.; Yellow do. at 59c.@62½c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls., in bulk, for early delivery, at 4⅞c., showing a lower market.... Refined has been in moderate demand, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported here of 3,0[illegible]0 bbls., July option, at 12 1-16c.; 6,500 bbls., Aug. 1 to 5, at 12⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., July, at 12c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@16⅞c.... Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, closing less firmly. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $19 75; 150 bbls. two-year old do. at $17 50; 250 bbls. Prime Mess at $18 50@$18 75, with Extra Prime quoted at $18. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., August options, at $19 75, with July quoted at $19 75, and September held at $20 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in moderate request at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for City.... Cut-meats have been quite firm, and City stock in good demand. Sales embrace 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 14c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; 100 tcs. Smoked Hams, 12 lbs., at 14½c.; 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part 10@11 lbs., at 9⅝c.; 25 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9½c., quoted generally at 9¾c.@10c. for the usual weights; 140 bxs. Clear Bellies, 13 lbs., at 10⅝c.; and 100 bxs fat Backs, in Boston, at 10½c. ₱ lb.... Bacon wanted at firmer rates; 200 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 10⅜c. Short Clear scarce and nominal.... Lard has been in less demand, and at the close weak in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam, fair to strictly prime, at 11¾c.@11 15-16c.; 64 tcs. choice new do. at 11¾c.; 175 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11¾c.; 50 tcs. choice No. 1 City at 11c., and 500 tcs. Refined on private terms, quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., August options, at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c., with July quoted at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c., and September at 12c.@12 1-16c.... Beef has been inactive at about old rates; 75 bbls. sold in lots. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for Indian Mess; $26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without material alteration.

RICE—Has been quite moderately sought after at about former rates, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10, Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Inactive at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Further sales of 1,000 bags and 1,200 pockets Calcutta Linseed have been reported at $2 5[illegible]½, gold, cash and time. Market firm, but otherwise quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted a shade lower, under comparatively liberal offerings of stock, leading to a fair active trade, mainly in refining stock, at the modified quotations. Sales have been made to-day of 2,250 hhds. and 295 bxs., including 1,200 hhds. refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8c.; 600 hhds. do. (reported,) at 8c.; 400 hhds. French Island at 7⅞c.; 50 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 8 5-16c.@8¾c.; 45 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c.; 1[illegible]0 bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c. for low grade, and 100 bxs. Molasses stock at 7¾c.; and last evening 913 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 11,100 bags Fernambuco, at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c., and 99 hhds. Melado at 6⅜c. ₱ lb. We now quote Fair Refining at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; good do., 8c.@8 1-16c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@[illegible]⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9½c.; Manila Bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in moderately active request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's at 10⅛c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@10c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate request at unchanged rates; sales equal to 118,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.... Stearine scarce and quoted firm at 13½c.@13⅝c. for prime to choice Western, and 14c. for choice City; demand less urgent at these figures.

TOBACCO—A fairly active demand has been noted for supplies at firm prices, chiefly for Kentucky. Sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@15c.; 256 cases, 1873, Connecticut on private terms; 60 cases, 1872, do. at 5c.; 150 cases do. do. at 15c.@40c.; 100 cases, 1872, Pennsylvania and 42 cases, 1872, Ohio on private terms, and 150 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ₱ lb. Manufactured steady and in moderate request.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 99c.; market essentially unchanged.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has been in fair supply, through recent receipts from the interior, and good request, mostly for manufacturing, at generally steady rates. Domestic Pulled has been offered reservedly, and has been quiet, but quoted strong in price. California and Texas stock has been moderately active, within the previous range. Scoured Wool has been attracting rather more attention, and has been held with confidence. Combing stock firm, but rather inactive. English advices are of a buoyant market for this description. Foreign Wool has been in more request, especially clothing stock, at well supported figures for really desirable grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 162,000 lbs.; Domestic Fleece, at 50c.@54c.; 93,000 lbs. unwashed stock, at 31c.@39c., chiefly at 37c.@39c.; 31,000 lbs. washed ditto, at 55c.@57½c.; 100 pkgs. and 5,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 40c.@48c.; 47,500 lbs. scoured stock, at 58c.@73½c.; 3,000 Black, at 34c.; 1,500 lbs. Georgia, 10,000 lbs. Colorado, and 30 bales Lambs' on private terms; 13,000 lbs. Combing, chiefly at 61c.; 100 bags Lambs' Pulled, part at 45c.; 179,000 lbs. Texas, at 2[illegible]c.@35c.; 108 bales California Fall, at 22[illegible]@25c.; 231 bales and 41,000 lbs. California Spring, at 31c.@35c.; 6,000 lbs. California Pulled, on private terms; 8,000 lbs. California Lambs', Curry stock, at 17c.; 50,000 lbs. Montevideo, at 38c.; 200 bales Mestiza, at 35c.@36c.; 320 bales Donskoi and East India on private terms; 80 bales Cape, at 35c.@37c.; 75,000 lbs. Australian, within the range of 43@55c.; and 8,500 lbs. Noils, part at 45c.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XXX	45@57
Picklock	55@65
No. 1 Fleece	43@52
No. 2 Fleece	40@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30@40
Tub-washed Fleece	50@58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15@37
New-Mexico Fleece	17@27
California Spring Clip	22@38
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	15@27
Extra Pulled	45@50
Super Pulled	45@52
No. 1 Pulled	25@35
Lambs' Pulled	40@52
Donskoi	20@38
Montevideo	16@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18@32
Rio Grande	17@30
Mexican	17@21½
Cape	33@38
Cape Pulled	50@60
Combing Wool	38@63
Australian Wool	37@55
South American Pulled, common to extra	35@80
East India Wool	14@38
Noils	20@50
Camels' Hair	16@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	2[illegible]@29

FREIGHTS.—The general market has been rather quiet. Berth room has been offered less freely, especially by the steam lines for British ports, and rates have shown more firmness, with a moderate demand noted for accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Provisions, Tobacco, and Cotton. The movements in general cargo for the Continent have been very slow, and rates without material alteration. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in moderate request at irregular figures and to the Grain trade in limited demand at about late quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 56,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; 2,200 bxs. Cheese at 55s.@60s., and 190 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,705 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a ship, 838 tons, with Guano, reported from Baker's Island, at 85s.... For London, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s.; 90 tons Greaves at 32s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 25s.; 150 bbls. Fruit on private terms, and 750 Oars at 3s. Also, a British ship, 1,043 tons, hence, with about 7,0[illegible]0 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, part at 9¼d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 500 bbls. Flour (through freight,) at 2s. 10½d., quoted here for prompt shipment, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 5,000 bxs. Cheese, prompt shipment, at 50s.... For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms.... For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a Dutch brig, 176 tons, hence, with about 1,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, and an Italian bark, 469 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain (to complete cargo) and 100 bxs. Bacon, on private terms.... For Bremen, a German bark, 542 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, and another, 751 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,800 bbls. do., on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 31s. 3d.... For Marseilles, a British bark, 415 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Santander, an American bark, 373 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 5d. ₱ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American schooner, 398 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d.; an Italian brig, 407 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. do., from do., reported at 5s. 9d.@6s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Odessa, an Italian brig, 380 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases of Petroleum, at 30c. For two ports in Sicily, an American schr., 650 tons, hence with about 20,000 cases of Petroleum, reported at 23c. For Matanzas, a British bark, 394 tons, hence with general cargo, mainly on private terms, but including Rum Shooks, at 33⅛c. For Porto Rico and back, a brig, with general cargo, rumored without reliable particulars.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak, and 1c. lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 14⅞@$1 15½; closed at $1 15, spot or July; $1 10⅛ August. No. 3 do. $1 08¾@$1 09; Rejected, 99c. Corn firm and scarce at 61½c.@62c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rejected, 59½c.@59¾c. Oats active and higher at 48¾c.@49c. for No. 2, spot; 46¼c. July; 34¼c.@34¾c. August. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at $1, September. Pork in fair demand, and 10c.@20c. higher; sales at $19 75, spot; $19 62½@$19 65 August; $19 75@$19 80 September. Lard quiet and unchanged at 11⅜c., spot, July, or August; $11 40@$11 45 September. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 95c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c. to Oswego, 7c. On the call of the Board in the afternoon, Wheat closed dull at $1 14½@$1 14⅝, July; $1 09¾@$1 10, August. Corn quiet and steady at 61¼c., July; 61⅛c., August. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 240,000 bushels Corn, and 28,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, and 81,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14.—Flour unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 38; 1,500 do. at $1 38. Corn quiet at 72c.@73c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted, $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18. Shipstuffs, $20; Middling, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson. $3 50 to Newburg, $3 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—3,500 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Peas, 1,448,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—75,000 bushels Corn, 1,473,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days and from the latter for nine days, was 879,000 bushels Wheat, 1,948,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 177,998 bushels; Corn, 199,238 bushels; Oats, 40,606 bushels. Railroad exports—Wheat, 35,957 bushels; Corn 36,685 bushels; Oats, 28,800 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales 1,200 bushels on range; Western Spring, $6 50@$6 75; bakers' $6 75@$7; Amber, $7 25@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat steady; sales 9,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 30; Sheboygan and Green Bay held at $1 28@$1 28½. Corn dull; sales 40,000 bushels, in car lots, at 70c. for No. 2; 70c.@71c. for high Mixed. Oats firm; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56½c.@57c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 50@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; rather more doing. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17@$1 18. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c., on the east side, in the elevator; 65½c.@66c., on this side; 63c.@63½c., August. Oats higher; little done; at 56c. on the east side, in elevator. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork higher, at $20 50@$20 75. Dry-salted Meats higher; Clear Sides, 10¼c., spot. Bacon scarcer and advancing; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Lard unchanged. Cattle firm; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$4; medium to fair Butcher's, $2 75@$3 25; good to choice native Steers, $4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 45; others unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; White Southern, 92c.@95c.; Yellow Southern, 82c.@83c.; Mixed Western firmer; new, 77½c.; old, 79c. Oats firm; Southern, 80c.@85c.; Western Mixed, 70c.; do. White, 80c.@81c. Rye quiet but firm at $1 10. Hay firm at $22@$26. Provisions very strong and buoyant. Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats firm; no sales; quoted, Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16½c. Lard firm at 12½c. Butter steady and in good demand; receipts light; Western, 23c.@24c. Coffee very dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but firm; New Red, $1 12@$1 17; New White, $1 17@$1 27. Corn firm; Mixed, 66c.@68c. Oats firm and scarce at 55c.@63c. Rye firm and scarce at $1@1 03. Butter in good demand for choice; stock scarce. Pork active and firm; sales, at $19 75. Lard firmer and higher; summer, 11c.@11⅛c.; Kettle, 12¾c.@13c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c., spot; 7¼c. at Indianapolis, buyer July; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c., spot, and buyer July; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Bacon firm; Shoulders scarce; small sales at 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, $10⅝; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Whisky steady at 94c.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 25 for Amber Michigan, cash and July; $1 20, August; No. 1 New Red, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 18, August; No. 3 do., $1 15, cash; No. 2 New Amber Illinois, $1 22. Corn dull and lower at 66½c. for High Mixed; July, 67c.; August, 66½c.; Low Mixed, 66½c.; No grade, 64½c.@64¾c.; Damaged, 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 44c. for No. 1, July; 55¼c. for No. 2 cash. Freights dull; to Oswego and Kingston, 5c. Receipts—29,000 bushels Wheat and 36,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—12,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 30c.@32c.; Western do., 23c.@25c.; Fair to Good, 20c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs unchanged. Petroleum steady; Refined, 12¼c. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $5@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$7 25. Wheat quiet and steady; New Red, $1 40; Old do., $1 30. Rye, $1. Corn active and higher; Yellow, 82c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@82c. Oats—White, 70c.@71c.; Mixed, 68c. Whisky, 98½c.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c.@80c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $20 75. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.; Plain, 13¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard, 12¾c.@13¼c. Whisky, 94c.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour—Advancing tendency; Extra Spring, $5 25. Wheat dull; holders anxious to sell; No. 1 at $1 22; No. 2 at $1 19⅜, cash and July; $1 15, August. Oats—No. 2 scarce at 55½c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 62c. Rye—No. 1 higher at 92c. Barley easier at $1 08. Freights nominal; Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c., to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 53½; No. 1 White, $1 46½; Amber Michigan, $1 23. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 57c. Freights to Oswego, 5½c.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged at $4 50@$8 50. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@81c. Oats scarce and firm at 62½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Sides, 11½c. Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard, 12½c.@13½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,428 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,494 head, or 382 cars, against 396 cars for the same time last week. The market opened active at strong last week's prices, but before the close showed signs of weakening. The run of Cattle was principally medium to common, but few prime droves offering. There was a fair attendance of buyers. About 1,450 head were disposed of. Sales of 500 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,087 lbs. to 1,527 lbs. at $5 15@$6 75; 43 head Ohio Heifers, ranging from 1,003 lbs. to 1,034 lbs., at $5 12½; 16 Ohio Bulls, averaging 1,278 lbs., at $3 60; 26 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 742 lbs., at $3 50; 400 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,061 lbs. to 1,357 lbs., at $5 50@$6 45; 19 head Illinois Cows, averaging 913 lbs., at $4; 250 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 867 lbs. to 1,357 lbs., at $4 40@$6 62½; 100 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,104 lbs., at $5 10; 100 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 863 lbs. to 940 lbs., at $4 50@$4 87½; 50 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 978 lbs. to 1,243 lbs., at $4 50@$6 12½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 8,800 head, against 4,400 for the same time last week. The market opened active at about last week's prices; sales of 2,70[illegible] Ohio Sheep, ranging from 78 lbs. to 105 lbs., at $4 62½@$6; 500 Michigan sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 90 lbs., at $4 80@$4 85. Hogs—Receipts thus far this week, 5,600 head, against 6,500 for the same time last week; market bare of stock, except a few odds and ends; none received to-day; all in the yards yesterday have been sold and shipped; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 62½.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 14.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 735 head. Owing to the detention of Western Cattle by the wash out of the Albany Railroad, there was a rush for Union Market early this morning; 607 head from Chicago, via the Grand Trunk Road, went up fully 1c. ₱ lb., live weight, and what few Northern Cattle were in the market suitable for Beef, sold at an advance equally as great; sales of choice at $11 25@$11 50; Extra, $10 75@11; first quality, $9 75@$10 25; second quality, $9@$9 50; third quality, $7@$8 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,720 head. There was a marked improvement in the supply from the North, comprising a large proportion of Lambs; the quality of the stock offering was better; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 each; Extra, $4@$7; Spring Lambs, 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Cattle quiet and a trifle easier; receipts, 3,000; sales of Texans at $3@$4 50; natives, $3 50@$5 50; good Steers, $5 40@$5 65; other grades nominally unchanged; shipments, 1,700. Hogs active and firm for better grades; a shade lower for common and medium; receipts, 11,000; sales of poor to common at $5 50@$5 90; medium, $6; good to extra, $6 15@$6 40; shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 470; market active to the extent of the offerings; sales of poor to choice at $3 50@$5 62½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—Stock report for half week ending July 14: Receipts—Cattle, 17; Hogs, 70; Calves, 110. Shipments—Cattle, 1,040; Hogs, 70. Sales—Cattle, 260; Calves, 40. Quotations—Market firm on good shipping and butchers' stock; no demand for thin stock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 14—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 80c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862 97½.

PARIS, July 14—5 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 62f.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 58,000 quarters, including 43,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary at 8 5-16. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 11s. 10d.@12s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White. Corn, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September at 8 5-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October at 8⅜d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is dull, but not quotably lower. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 8d.@8½d.

LONDON, July 14.—Tallow, 40s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Evening—Common Resin, 5s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil £2[illegible] ₱ ton.

HAVANA, July 14.—Spanish Gold, $2 61@$2 63. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency 128@130 premium; short sight, 133@135 premium; 60 days, gold, 151@153 premium; short sight, 156@158 premium; on London, 185@188 premium; on Paris 155@157 premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAUSTUS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—TRUMP CARD—Mr. Geo. Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

In any other city but Chicago the fire of yesterday would be ranked as one of the first magnitude. But compared with the awful catastrophe of October, 1871, the conflagration of last night, though covering a section half a mile long and four blocks wide, is a disaster of trifling importance. Any map showing the burnt district of Chicago exhibits at the south-east corner of that great red patch some fifty or sixty squares in the neighborhood of Lake Park that the fire failed to touch; though the flames had swept to the very margin of the lake immediately to the north, and had crossed the river to the west of it. Yesterday's fire will do little more than fill in this square notch on the map of the old burnt district. Had the wind been blowing from instead of toward the lake, the ruin worked by this fire would very probably have exceeded that of its predecessor of three years ago.

As we pointed out when another great fire was threatened in September last, Chicago has a perfect magazine of combustible materials stored up on either side of that long bend of the south branch of the river, beginning at the limit of the old burnt district, and ending at the junction with the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Whole blocks of wooden houses mark the upper part of this inflammable belt, and lower down these give place to clusters of wretched shanties, stables, and work-shops, while still further along the line a long series of lumber-yards, containing on an average two hundred and fifty millions of feet, complete the band that may at any moment become a fiery girdle, threatening the existence of the entire City. The great fire of 1871 started from the north-western termination of the broad band we have described; the fire of last year started a little to the west of its centre, and the fire of last night began about the north-eastern corner. Whatever may be said about the lumber-yards, it is high time that Chicago should add to the prohibition against the erection of new frame dwellings, some energetic measures for clearing away a dangerous mass of the old ones, to be found not far from the seat of yesterday's fire.

It is well that our militia regiments should be drilled in marksmanship at the Creedmoor range. A practical knowledge and skillful use of the rifle we have always insisted on as essential parts of military proficiency. But it would be better that they should never fire a gun than disgrace themselves and the uniform they wear by such drunken orgies as have recently been witnessed at Creedmoor. The Twenty-eighth Battalion, of Brooklyn, acted on Monday in a shameful manner. Many of the men got so drunk as to be unable to fire at the 500 yards range at all; one man had delirium tremens; and a marker was seriously wounded; while the interval of waiting for the train was filled up with drinking and promiscuous fighting, in which, it is said, the Lieutenant Colonel was conspicuous. On the way home, rifles were repeatedly discharged out of the car windows, weapons were broken, and accoutrements scattered about, and the officers lost all control of their men. Evidently the discipline of the Twenty-eighth needs to be considerably improved. Dishonorable dismissal would not be too severe a sentence for officers so unmindful of their duty as to allow their men to drink intoxicating liquors at all while at rifle practice. When the Seventy-first went to Creedmoor, Col. VOSE's first step was to drive certain lager-beer peddlers off the ground, and in every instance that course should be strictly followed, and the sale of intoxicating liquors of all sorts prohibited.

The first report of the injuries to *Tom Bowling* is now said to have been exaggerated, and it is hoped that he will be in condition to run for the Saratoga cup. As *Preakness, Wanderer, Springbok*, and *Katie Pease* are almost certain to appear in the same contest, a gallant struggle may be looked for. We trust the rumor is not true that *Tom Bowling's* hurt was purposely magnified, if not entirely invented, for the purpose of affecting the betting on this race. That would be a stratagem unworthy of any genuine sportsman, and passing even the endurable limits of "jockeying." The fact that the rumor was started in a paper not distinguished for accuracy in its charges, lessens very much its inherent probability, and proportionately diminishes its injurious effect.

LOBBYING.

Among all the flourishing trades of modern times, there is none equal to lobbying. The persons who follow it claim for it considerable antiquity, and they are always endeavoring to impress upon the public mind that the business of politics never was carried on without the aid of lobbyists, and never can be. Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether lobbying was a very attractive or profitable pursuit until the appearance in the field of a man still living, who practiced the occupation with great shrewdness and tact, and who undoubtedly possessed a keen insight into the characters of men, and a varied knowledge of public affairs. He was the founder of the school—but the pupils have never attained to the standard of the master. They are generally coarse and ignorant men, often of Irish birth, who have never had a day's education in their lives, and who carry about with them no inconvenient scruples to interfere with their progress. There are a few native-born Americans among the number, but these are generally men who endeavor to give to lobbying a certain air of fair play and respectability. It must be said, in justice to the country, that the worst specimens of the lobbyist are of foreign birth—although no one would suppose so to listen to their boasts of this being *their* country, so exclusively theirs that they cannot bear the idea of a "foreigner" living in it. They try to slam the door of the house which has received them hospitably in the face of every other stranger. It is astonishing how zealous the Irish-American is, as a rule, to keep out the interloper, and to annex the entire country for the benefit of his own race.

There are lobbyists, as we have said, who are never guilty of double-dealing or cheating. But we have never heard of these men making fortunes. One does not see them with town and country residences, or hear of their driving fast trotters. The "square" sort of lobbyist has little political influence, and certainly is not able to "plant" all his relations and dependents comfortably in public offices. The truly flourishing lobbyist plays his cards in a very different way. His plan of operations is generally something like this: He manages to obtain control, by fair means or foul—usually by foul—of a newspaper. This is his first step. Country members of the Legislature are apt to attach much importance to seeing their names in a newspaper—it does not much matter what sort of a newspaper it is. Upon this weakness the rising lobbyist takes care to play, with what judgment and skill he may possess. He praises his patrons, and abuses all who refuse to intrust to him their "business." He forges letters, invents slanders, and is particularly expert in accusing his enemy of being involved in some disreputable intrigue with a woman. The lobbyist who owns a newspaper knows that this is a sort of charge which scares nine men out of ten out of their wits—for there is generally no way of disproving it, and the world is always ready to believe the worst of a man. That is a characteristic of human nature which the lobbyist turns to excellent account, so far as his own interests are concerned.

It is clear, then, that a newspaper becomes an important aid to the lobbyist at the outset of his career, and the longer he can retain control of it the more advantage it will be to him. The majority of men do not like to have lies published about them, or to see their families made the subjects of vile and cowardly slanders. The lobbyist knows this, and seldom fails to drive his antagonists out of the field. We have no libel law worth mentioning, and the lobbyist makes the most of this convenient circumstance. He accuses one man of starving his children, and then of carrying on intrigues with somebody else's wife—in short, there is no crime which he is not ready to charge against anybody who presumes to interfere with his operations. The persons who are slandered might enter suits for libel, but they cannot bring their cases to a final hearing in less than five or six years at the very earliest. In the meanwhile, the lobbyist can go on repeating filthy calumnies as fast as he can invent them. The result, in the majority of instances, is that the victims "knuckle down." It begins to be said by the persons who are attacked, "So-and-so is a dangerous man; he does not care what he says about you. It is best to let him alone." And so he is let alone, and goes on rolling up a fortune which honest and hard-working professional men seldom have a chance of acquiring. One of the Albany lobbyists is said to be worth $400,000; another has made at least $300,000 in the course of a few years, and there is nothing to prevent him doubling it—unless we undertake to expose him throughout each session of the Legislature. And this we certainly intend to do. He will "take it out of us" in his "newspaper;" but we are used to that.

The lobbyist's regular source of income is, of course, derived from his supposed knowledge of the art of putting out money "where it will do the most good." He knows who will take a bribe, and how much the amount must be. If a company wishes to get a bill passed, or to prevent some objectionable bill from passing, it summons the lobbyist to its assistance. But, outside of this kind of work, there are numerous devices for reaping a large income. When trade is slack, the lobbyists get together and concoct a bill aiming at the rights or privileges enjoyed by some company already in existence. They pay a member of the Legislature to introduce this bill, and then go up to the threatened company and tell it the measure is sure to pass if money is not sent to Albany to defeat it. They name their own sum; it is generally paid; they divide it; and the dreaded bill is no more heard of. Then the lobbyist has another plan of making hay while the sun shines. A company, let us say, applies to him to get a bill passed. He tells the agents he shall want at least $20,000. The money is paid, and he goes to Albany with it, and pays out say $5,000 among the bribable members. The remaining $15,000 he quietly puts into his own pocket. If the bill passes, the company are satisfied, and never ask a question about the affair. If it does not pass, they may ask questions, but they will get no information out of the lobbyist. "Where did you put out the money?" he may be asked. His reply, expressed in warm terms of indignation, is usually in this vein: "Do you think I will tell you the names of the members whom I have bribed? No. I am bound to protect them. What do you take me for? I would have you to know that I am an honorable man, and I trust you will never insult me in this way again." The head of the company begins to feel that he really has acted rather shabbily, and the lobbyist goes forth with his seventy-five per cent. plunder comfortably stowed away in his pockets. It is a game in which there is scarcely the least probability of his being found out—certainly not one chance in a thousand.

By these means, almost any man who follows up the trade for a few years may amass from $300,000 to $400,000. It may involve a certain loss of character, but not very much. People may look askance at the lobbyist, but generally they will be too much afraid of him and his newspaper to say what they think of him. And then he has money, and money will buy almost anything. The lobbyist gets all the society he wants, and may even boast—as one did the other day—of being asked to dinner by the President, and by "MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia." Surely that is enough to satisfy any man's social ambition. And even if these privileges were denied to the lobbyist, he would probably not take the loss much to heart. From a barefooted and ragged-breeched boy he has been transformed into a wealthy American citizen, owning houses and lands, with all his poor relations provided for by a generous public; and with the prospect before him of ending his days as a millionaire in a "palatial mansion," instead of dying a pauper in an Irish ditch. Such a reward as this is quite sufficient to make the trade of lobbying one of the most popular of the day, and its brilliant success is one of the signs by which we may judge of the improvements which we are making in the political and moral ideas and principles bequeathed to us by the "Fathers."

CHILD-STEALING.

The crime of child-stealing is a very old one. Its persistency in the history of the English-speaking race may be inferred from the fact that a special word—kidnapping, *i. e.*, "kidnabbing"—was invented to designate it. The English gypsies are credited with making a business of stealing children, and the plot of many of the old melodramas and Minerva Press romances turns upon the discovery of some noble heir among the tents of Rommany. VICTOR HUGO has embalmed in *L'Homme qui Rit* descriptions of the Channel kidnappers who stole children for the purpose of making hideous transformations of their features, and then selling them to showmen. In times more recent, there have been not a few celebrated cases of child-stealing, chiefly dictated by feelings of personal revenge. In this City the Police records of the last few years contain references to disappearances of children which can only be explained on the theory that kidnapping is still carried on for the vilest purposes, and pursued at occasional intervals by the classes that prey upon society.

The Philadelphia case is the first which has come to notice in a long while where a child has been deliberately stolen for the purpose of exacting a ransom for its return. As there is a well-established imitativeness in crime, it is hardly likely that this case will long remain alone in the annals of felonious enterprise. It is, therefore, with no small degree of anxiety that parents all over the country await for the issue of the stealing of little CHARLEY ROSS. So far, the advantage is emphatically on the side of the thieves. They have advertised in the *Ledger* their readiness to "negotiate," and they have stated their terms—$20,000 down—through the Post Office, and yet not the faintest clue has been found to their whereabouts. In the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday we find the following "personal," evidently inserted by the father of the stolen child. "ROS. Too late for *Evening Star*. It is ready. You have my word for it." This evidently refers to a letter received from the kidnappers, to which a reply was requested in an evening paper of Monday. "It," doubtless refers to the $20,000 which the bereaved father has had such painful difficulty in raising.

Now, it is bad enough that the Philadelphia detectives should have failed to discover any trace of the persons who first advertised in the *Ledger* and then sent anonymous letters through the post. But it will be tenfold worse if a transaction worthy of the brigands of the Apennines be allowed to perfect itself, in the midst of the second city in the Union, without anybody being punished. The father's anxiety to get back his child overbears, of course, all other considerations in his mind. But as the money must somehow change hands, the detective force of Philadelphia will stand disgraced before the entire country if they do not contrive to be within call when the transfer takes place. It is simply inconceivable that a bargain of this kind can be carried out in a city like Philadelphia without the possibility of laying hands on the receivers of the child's ransom. It is quite possible that the illiterate spelling of the advertisement and subsequent letters is a mere blind to divert attention from the real character of the thieves. There is a certain finish about the transaction that precludes the supposition that the kidnappers are vulgar ruffians of the ordinary type. Whatever be their character, they will have plenty of imitators unless the authorities in Philadelphia succeed in proving that this new branch of thieving industry does not pay.

A CASE FOR GOV. SHEPHERD.

Ex-Gov. SHEPHERD, of Washington, has written a letter to a contemporary in which he speaks of the attacks made upon him and the late Government as the "clamor and howl of a licentious mob." This may be all very well as a piece of rhetoric, although we think we have met with it before. But we should like to get Mr. SHEPHERD down from the high stilts, and fasten his attention upon the following little narrative, brought out in evidence, and published in the "Ring" paper of Washington. This paper is "edited" by the very swindler—MURTAGH by name—who carried out the transaction described, and therefore there can be no doubt as to the entire accuracy of the report. A Mr. COLLINS was under examination, and thus testified:

Q.—Is there any other case in which a contract was awarded to you where somebody else was claiming an interest in it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—I was awarded a contract for paving N street, and also Thirteenth street; a portion of Thirteenth street in *which Mr. Murtagh claimed that he had some interest.*

Q.—What interest did he claim in that? A.—No particular interest; he did not specify any particular interest.

Q.—What Mr. Murtagh was that? A.—William J. Murtagh.

Q.—What is his business? A.—*Editor of the National Republican.*

Q.—How did he happen to come to you about that contract, or did you go to him? A.—He and I were connected in other matters. My partner and myself were building his printing office, and *we were all pressed sorely for money, Mr. Murtagh was in our debt considerably, and he claimed that he had some influence in securing this contract for me*, but as I never intended to go on with the contract—never was able to go on with the contract—I gave myself no uneasiness about it, and did not inquire what interest he claimed, or anything about it.

Q.—Did you ask him whether he was to put any money into this contract or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—*All the money that I wanted him to put into it was to pay up his indebtedness to our firm.*

Q.—Did you ask him whether he was to put in money in this contract? A.—No, Sir; I did not intend to recognize his interest.

Q.—Did he ever make any statement to you as to what interest he claimed in it? A.—I do not think he did in any particular.

Q.—Any per cent. or interest that he claimed in it of the profits? A.—He may have done so, but I cannot remember his fixing any particular amounts.

Q.—What is your best recollection about that?

The Witness—As to the particular amount claimed by him? A—Yes, Sir.

A.—*I think he said, on one occasion, he wanted a half interest, or something of that kind.*

Q.—Was he to have a half interest, he furnishing one-half of the money, or going to one-half the expense? Or was he simply to get half of the profits? A.—That matter never was discussed. It never was considered by me.

Q.—Did anybody refer you to Mr. MURTAGH? A.—My partner was the person who attended to the business with Mr. MURTAGH.

Q.—Who was your partner? A.—ZEPHANIAH JONES.

Q.—Was the contract awarded to you individually, or to you and JONES? A.—I think it was to me individually.

Q.—How did JONES happen to refer you to MURTAGH, if he had no interest in it? A.—He had a half interest with me; he was an equal partner in all our transactions.

Q.—How did he happen to refer you to Mr. MURTAGH? A.—I really do not know how it was brought about. Mr. JONES handed me the award of the board; put the letter in my hand, saying: "Here is a contract, awarded you by the board," which Mr. MURTAGH handed me this morning.

Q.—Then, did he refer you to Mr. MURTAGH? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to see Mr. MURTAGH on the subject? A.—I met Mr. MURTAGH nearly every day.

Q.—Did you speak to him on the subject, or did he first mention it to you? A.—I think I spoke to him in reference to it first.

Q.—Did Mr. JONES tell you that Mr. MURTAGH claimed an interest in that contract? A.—I think he did.

Q.—And then you spoke to Mr. MURTAGH about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can't you tell the committee what Mr. MURTAGH claimed in regard to it? A.—I think it was half the profits, to the best of my recollection, although I am not certain.

Here, then, an "editor" was able to secure from the board a contract for street-paving, and demand $25,000 for transferring it to a building firm to whom he was heavily in debt. Does Gov. SHEPHERD think this was a proper transaction? We have asked him that question before, and if he would answer it plainly, it might do him better service than all the cock-tail talk about the "clamor and howl of licentious mobs."

THE DANGERS OF LIGHTNING.

If the opinion of that much respected person, the "oldest inhabitant," may again be relied upon for accuracy, we shall have to believe that lightning has been more destructive to life and property in the United States during twelve days of the present month than at any given time of equal length for a great many years. Of this much we are pretty certain, that if the reports from each State and Territory were to be compiled, the record of disasters would be found sufficient to fill a goodly-sized volume. Houses have been struck and demolished as readily as if they had been constructed of paper soaked in saltpetre or powder; giant oaks and stately elms have been split into fragments and torn from their roots like reeds; ships have been burned to the water's edge, and men, women, and children either killed outright or permanently injured. The fact that there has been much of what is known as ball-lightning may account in a measure for the failure of lightning-rods to protect some of the buildings struck. At Baltimore, and elsewhere in Maryland, this rare form of lightning prevailed for hours, causing a considerable loss of property and human lives. One correspondent who witnessed it gives this description:

> "A whirling cloud descended until it seemed to rest upon the earth, and darkness, black as midnight, enveloped everything within its scope. The cloud was circular and moved as if impelled by a cyclone that circled around the outer surface. While it continued, objects twenty feet distant were imperceptible, and a smell like burning wood pervaded the atmosphere. This was caused by the incessant flashes of lightning, which, on the lines of railway, assumed the form of moving balls of fire, following each other in quick succession, and casting a lurid, blue glare through the darkness."

In Chesapeake Bay, the lightning, during the storm on the 4th of July, was so terrible that two ladies on board of a pleasure steamer died from fear. In 1753, we are told that Prof. RICHMAN, while engaged at St. Petersburg in explaining to his companion the construction of an electrometer attached to his conductor, was struck and instantly killed by what appeared to be a ball of blue fire, "as large as a man's fist," which was seen to leap from the insulated conductor to his head, a space of about a foot. There was a red spot on his forehead, his clothing was singed, and one shoe was burst open. On the night of the 10th inst., a case occurred at Poughkeepsie, which, in a slight degree, resembled that of Prof. RICHMAN. One MATHEW YARRAND, while looking out of an open window, was struck by what may have been a ball of lightning, and likewise instantly killed. His whiskers were burned, "one leg of his pantaloons was ripped down as though cut, and one shoe was burst open." The fate of poor YARRAND should be a warning to persons who sit at windows to "enjoy" the beauty of the heavens when it "lightens."

The great oil fire at Weehawken, which it is estimated has consumed more than a million dollars' worth of property, according to the testimony of a telegraph operator, originated thus: "Just as the thunder-clouds had gathered thickest and blackest, the storm burst with ungovernable fury. A few minutes later a thunderbolt struck the top of one of the tanks, and seemed to circle round the woodwork in a blaze and instantly leap to the next tank-cover, setting both on fire." We have not seen it stated that the oil-tanks were protected by good lightning-rods, but judge from the circumstances that they were not. If they had been, it is more than probable that some four hundred people would not now be temporarily out of employment as the result of the fire.

What are usually called "freaks of the lightning" have recently been creating much amazement. It rarely occurs to persons who read of them that when the lightning strikes the flag-pole on the top of a house, passes through the roof, stuns a few ladies, demolishes a bureau and picture frames, dashes along the parlor floor, and finally passes out at the front door, it is entirely due to the fact that the metallic water-spouts, gas and water pipes, and the lightning-rod have been so placed as to render the conditions unfavorable for a proper discharge. The very best authorities on the subject agree that whenever the lightning-rod passes close to gas and water pipes and metallic spouts, it is absolutely essential to safety that they should be connected.

The value of the lightning-rod as a conductor has probably never been doubted so much since its invention as at the present time. Houses that have had all their exposed points, as it was supposed, well protected, have been among the number of those destroyed. The owners, of course, have settled opinions concerning the matter, and these opinions are certainly not favorable to the lightning-rod. The possibility that the joints had become rusty, and that there was an entire lack of continuity, is not thought of. Yet, we venture to say that if the truth could be known, it would be proved that imperfect or neglected rods have been the cause of most of the disasters to houses. More than a year ago a writer in THE TIMES, who has given much attention to this particular subject, advised the use of wire ropes as conductors. He also gave some advice regarding the connection of lightning-rods with the ground, which we quote for the benefit of our readers:

> "The most dangerous and at the same time most common defect of a lightning-rod lies in an insufficient connection with the ground. Earth, even when moist, is so poor a conductor of electricity that the conditions of security can be fulfilled only by giving a vastly greater surface of contact between the rod and the soil than is usual; indeed, the proper arrangement of matters at the lower end of the rod involves more trouble and expense than all the rest, and is very seldom thoroughly done. The rod should be carried horizontally a foot or two under the surface to a distance of eight or ten feet from the foundation walls. Here a pit should be dug, four or five feet square, penetrating to moist earth. Carry the rod down the centre of this pit to the bottom, and throw in a cart-load of scraps of sheet-iron and tin, and you will accomplish the end as well and cheaply as in any manner we know of. A cart-load of charcoal will answer the same purpose."

After the experience of the past ten days, no man whose house is in an exposed position should any longer neglect to procure lightning-rods that will admit of being well elevated above the highest part of the building. Even houses that are close together are not wholly free from danger, and, upon the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the propriety of having every house provided with lightning-conductors is, to say the least, worthy of serious consideration.

THE COLLEGE BOAT-RACE.

The inter-collegiate boat race to be held at Saratoga will seem to the fond fancy of the classic undergraduate to follow more closely than previous events of the sort the model of the old Olympic games. For our modern base-ball it would be difficult to find a prototype in classic antiquity. The *pila* with which HORACE and MARTIAL played was a very different affair from the nose-disjointing, tear-compelling pastime of the modern American. So, too, any analogy that our professed undergraduate may feel inclined to draw between the swift flight of the shells on Thursday and the clumsy "scrub race" of the fifth Æniad will be sure to be a little far-fetched and halting. The hundred yards spurt, however, may answer very well for the Olympic *stadium*, and the *diaulos* will certainly be recalled to the ingenuous collegiate memory by the more strenuous exertions of the mile men. And, very likely, if the victor in these various contests shall chance to come from our own college, the learned and liberal critic of New-York will set him down at once as the peer of any of those famous worthies who strove for the crown at Elis, and whose names are embalmed in many historic chronicles.

Without following our undergraduate into regions so abstruse, we may be content to know that college sports and exercises are taking a somewhat wider scope than in the not very recent days when pulling an oar seemed to be the sole end and aim of the undergraduate's existence. We are not disposed to underestimate the advantages of rowing as an exercise. We only fear that there has been, in some quarters, a disposition to overestimate its value. This much is certain, that the development given by rowing is limited, and that the training for the race is apt to be too severe. In any event, it is well to have it supplemented by other athletic exercises not less useful in strengthening the youthful frame. The impulse to this wider field of gymnastics will be readily supplied by the new features this year introduced into the college tournament, and for that reason they are to be commended.

It is not to be denied, however, that in the regatta which takes place on Thursday will centre the chief interest of the thousands who are collecting at Saratoga from many States of the Union. And where so much youthful ardor and hopefulness and enthusiasm are enlisted in a contest which, however trivial it may seem to older and cooler heads, is after all not inglorious nor unimportant, it would be hard-hearted to deny a word of encouragement or praise. Those who look upon the regatta simply as a contest of individual skill and strength, in which one set of boys seek to outdo another set, may very well consider that too much prominence is given it. But the event has a much deeper significance, as may readily be perceived when one compares these firm-set, broad-shouldered, full-chested young fellows with the flabby and paste-wristed youths that made up the staple of our college constituencies a score of years ago.

Let us not, therefore, make light of the efforts of the young oarsmen, but go if we can to see them, and cheer them heartily, and hope, as we may without disloyalty, that our young champions from Columbia may come in not very far from the first. It is certainly very creditable to so young a crew that, in the second year of their appearance, they should already be reckoned among the most formidable opponents of Yale and Harvard, the Nestors, we may call them, of college boating. On whichever shell Fortune may on Thursday drop her capricious crown, New-York City, we are sure, will have no reason to be ashamed of the efforts of her young representatives. We only trust that neither they nor any of their competitors will tax themselves beyond their strength. Victory would be dearly bought at the cost of permanent injury.

OBITUARY.

AGNES STRICKLAND.

Agnes Strickland, whose death, at the age of sixty-eight years, is announced by cable telegram from London, was the third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, England. Miss Strickland was born at that place in the year 1806, where, together with her sisters, she was educated almost exclusively by her father and a resident governess. The father was a good scholar himself, and his ambition was that his children should become proficient in those branches which his own taste led him to regard as important. History stood pre-eminent among these branches, and the practice of reading aloud to their invalid father during a part of the day, and frequently by night, brought about that taste and love for historical research which afterward distinguished Agnes and her elder sister, Elizabeth. Nor was the poetical and romantic element wanting to the younger daughter, though somewhat discouraged by her father, who thought and feared that her rhyming propensity might divert her from more solid work. She indulged by stealth, however, in the forbidden pursuit and at the age of twelve had perpetrated many pages of a rhyming chronicle entitled "The Red Rose," designed to commemorate the House of Lancaster in the wars of the Red and White Roses. But the work was never printed, for on being discovered and treated with contemptuous criticism by her father she tore the leaves, in a pet, into a thousand pieces, abjured poetry, and devoted her energies to the construction of a hearthrug. Her poetical genius was not to be entirely quenched, however, for at the end of three years thereafter she had produced a poem in four cantos, under the title of *Worcester Field; or, The Cavalier.* On its publication it was favorably commented upon by no less a personage than Thomas Campbell, who declared that it was the best poem of the class since the publication of Sir Walter Scott's poetical works. Following this came *Demetrius*, a poetical tale of modern Greece, which was well received by the public at the time. But little is now known of either of these poetical effusions, both publications having for many years been out of print. In her early life also, Miss Strickland became a contributor to the annuals and periodicals of the day, and jointly with her sister Elizabeth, wrote several popular books for young people, such as *Stories from History, Illustrious British Children, Alda, the British Captain*, and *The Rival Crusoes.* These works, composed for those but little younger than themselves, found universal favor, and became models and standards of the kind. In 1835 Agnes Strickland added greatly to her reputation by the production of a work in three volumes, entitled *The Pilgrims of Walsingham*, constructed upon the plan of the old *Canterbury Pilgrimage.* The pilgrims in disguise are all historical personages, including Henry the Eighth, Catherine of Arragon, Charles Braddon, the Princess Mary, Wolsey, &c. After the death of their father, Agnes, with her sister Elizabeth, went up to London to visit a wealthy relative whose residence was in one of the solemn law squares of the metropolis, but in close proximity to the British Museum, a sufficiently attractive place of amusement for the two studiously inclined young ladies. They soon availed themselves of the rich intellectual stores contained within the walls of the museum, and here were laid the foundations of their great historical work, the *Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest.* The material for this work was mainly obtained by researches into the old manuscripts in French and Provençal Italian found in the museum. The first volume of the British Queens was published in 1840, the last in 1849. On the title-page the name of Agnes Strickland only occurs, the elder sister having eschewed the honors of authorship. *The Queens of England* became at once very popular, and was pronounced of great value by the reviewers. Encouraged by its success, the sisters produced next, in 1850–9, another historical work—*Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses Connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain.* The most important of these lives is that of Mary Stuart, whose innocence Agnes Strickland undertakes to prove by the most recently discovered evidence in the State Paper Office, and by the royal records of the General Register Office, at Edinburgh. In 1862 Agnes Strickland published *The Bachelor Kings of England*, giving the lives of William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI., the only unmarried Kings of England. Her latest works are *How Will It End?* a novel published in 1865, *Lives of the Seven Bishops*, 1866, and an abridged edition of the *Queens of England*, for the use of schools and families. In 1868 she published the *Lives of the Tudor Princesses*, including *Lady Jane Grey and Her Sisters.* In 1871 Agnes received a Civil List pension of £100, in recognition of the merit displayed in her literary works.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

PAYMENT OF THE CLAIM OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.—THE EMPLOYES OF THE OLD BOARD.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The new District Commission has paid the indebtedness due the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, and received the securities deposited with that firm by the late District Government. The amount loaned the late Government by the firm was $225,000, to secure the payment of which $400,000 worth of sewer bonds were deposited with those gentlemen. The interest upon the loan amounted to $11,005, making the total amount of the check sent them $236,005. The bonds deposited as security were to-day received by the commission, and by it deposited in the Treasury Department in the custody of Gen. Spinner. A requisition was made upon the Treasury of the United States to-day by the commission for $616,000, to pay the employes and laborers of the late Board of Public Works as well as those of the late District Government. Of this amount $299,000 are to pay the employes of the District proper, including school teachers, firemen, laborers, and others, and $317,000 to pay those of the Board of Public Works. The law requires that $75,000 of the appropriation of $1,300,000 shall be used to pay the laborers employed by contractors upon public work, the amount to be retained from that due such contractors. The commission has therefore notified the contractors to forward their pay-rolls as soon as possible, that the laborers may be paid. The pay-rolls of the old government are also being arranged, and the work of paying the employes will be commenced this week.

PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT HARTFORD—ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14.—The meeting of the Philological Association was opened this afternoon in the large hall of the High School Building, and was called to order by Dr. March, President of Lafayette College, of Easton, Penn.

On behalf of the Committee of Reception, Prof. Thompson, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, made an address of welcome, in which he said: "We deem it an honor that two of the six annual sessions of your body have been held within the limits of our small State. We welcome you to Hartford. Here, as elsewhere, your discussions and proceedings cannot fail to be salutary. The study of language as a science or an art, with all kindred pursuits, serves to check the pernicious tendency to materialism that marks the present age. We have in mind, also, the gratifying fact that your publications have gained credit for the scholarship of our country at the chief seats of learning in Europe."

Mayor Joseph H. Sprague, in tendering a welcome on behalf of the city, spoke as follows: "I do not rise to make a formal address. A close and almost unremitted application for twenty-three years to business of an entirely different character has ill-fitted, if indeed it has not wholly incapacitated, me to address an assembly of scholars and critics such as the fame, as well as name, of this society indicates its members to be. Fortunately, therefore, the duty devolves not upon me, but upon the Chairman of the Reception Committee. My part is to me the more agreeable one of greeting you in behalf of the citizens of Hartford, as Chairman of their committee, and as their chief executive officer, and I feel sure that I represent not only them but all the people within our borders in bidding you a cordial welcome. We are highly gratified that you have selected our city as the place of your gathering. We hope that your visit may be made pleasant, and that your labors here may be mutually profitable. That you will depart disposed to honor us again with your presence I do not know, so far am I behind the times in knowledge of the transactions and the progress of learned societies. Whether you confine yourselves within the field of philology in its original and restricted boundaries, or whether you pass over the border into the broad domain, reaching out in all directions, of rhetoric, history, poetry, and language generally—whether you work in one field, or in all—your labors tend to the promotion and diffusion of sound learning and high culture. We greet you, therefore, as educators and, consequently, benefactors of the people. We have a goodly city of forty-eight thousand inhabitants, possessed at least of average wealth, cultivation, and public spirit. Notwithstanding the general depression which has prevailed for nearly twelve months in most branches of business usually employing large numbers of men and women, our population has increased more than 3,000, or nearly seven per centum, during the year ending with the last month. And our city is not behind in other matters more interesting to you. Its varied industries, its institutions of learning, its hospitals and asylum for the unfortunate, its temples of religious worship, its public works, and its places and things of historical interest, our people will be glad to point out to you, or, if they can in other ways interest you more, they will be pleased to do so, for ours, we would fain believe, is a hospitable people. And now, having condensed within this short compass what I proposed to say to you, permit me to give way to others, after receiving the assurance of the general gratification that your session is holden here."

Prof. Hart, of Trinity College, Secretary, reported the names of new members as follows: Prof. L. A. Barnes, Iowa College; Grinnell Thomas Davidson, St. Louis; A. Eiswald, Savannah; Prof. J. L. Johnson, University of Mississippi; Prof. Joseph Milliken, Ohio Agricultural College; Prof. E. C. Mitchell, Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago; Prof. Philip Schell, Union Theological Seminary, New-York City; Edward F. Stewart, Easton, Penn.; President James C. Welling, Columbia University, Washington; Prof. John W. White, Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. Dr. Charles H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, exhibited our Etheopic manuscript, supposed to be a liturgy. Prof. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper on our English vowel mutation; Prof. Fowler, of Dunham, on paradoxes in language, and Prof. Brewer, of the University of South Carolina, read a fragment of a code of negal laws, probably from Italy.

At the evening session a number of new members were admitted, including Prof. G. S. Hall, of Antioch College; Prof. Selah Howell, of Biblical Institute, Standfordville, N. Y.; Prof. G. S. Lee, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Prof. R. H. Mathers, Amherst, Mass.; Sydney P. Pratt, Boston; Prof. C. C. Shackford, Cornell University; and Prof. Jas. H. Wormer, New-York City.

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull presided. After notices of the hours of meeting for the week, President March delivered the annual address, which was an laboratee and thoughtfully written production. Its topics were such that a condensation would be very unsatisfactory.

The convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

IMPORT DUTIES.

DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following are among the recent decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury: Reps, plain and fancy, which are manufactures of worsted, silk, and cotton, and of worsted, silk, cotton, and jute or flax, intended for upholstery use, worsted being a substantial component thereof, are dutiable at the rate of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, less ten per cent., they being valued at over eighty cents per pound. Jute-thread waste is not dutiable. Domestic alcohol, in bond, cannot, under existing laws, be transferred to a manufacturing bonded warehouse for the purpose of being manufactured into medicinal preparations for export, without first having the Internal Revenue tax thereon duly paid. New scrap leather or refuse spirits are dutiable at the rate of fifteen per centum ad valorem. Article 73 of Customs Regulations of 1874 is amended so as to read as follows: Railroad iron, partially or wholly imported into the United States may be entered under bond to be repaired or remanufactured, and after the same shall have been repaired or remanufactured be withdrawn for exportation without payment of duty. The privileges accorded by the law extends only to iron rails or bars for railroads which have been laid down and used on the track of a railroad to such an extent as to require repair or remanufacture. In all cases the withdrawal and exportation of such repaired or remanufactured railroad iron must be made at the same port where it was originally imported, and within six months from the date of importation. The Department holds that cordials in bottles are spirituous beverages, and are liable to duty in the same manner and at the same rates as brandy and other spirituous liquors, viz.: to a duty of $2 per gallon for each proof gallon when at proof or over, and to the same rate for each wine gallon when under proof, and also that bottles are subject to a duty of three cents each, less ten per cent. Japanese silks or poplins, being manufactures of silk and cotton, of which silk is the component material of chief value, are dutiable at the rate of fifty per centum ad valorem. Worsted lace shawls are liable to duty at the rates of fifty cents per pound, and forty per centum ad valorem, less ten per cent. Photographic paper is subject to a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem. An amendment to the Treasury regulations provides that goods may be withdrawn from warehouse prior to liquidation. Windsor soap or perfumed toilet and shaving soap is liable to a duty of ten cents a pound, with twenty per centum ad valorem. A cargo of tea originally shipped at China for Montreal, but which on arrival at Montreal had its destination changed to New-York, and was shipped thence without breaking bulk at Montreal, is held to be an importation from Montreal, and therefore liable to a discriminating duty of ten per cent ad valorem, under the third section of the act of June 6, 1872. Silk and cotton bindings composed in part of cotton, showing that material on the face as well as on the back of the binding, and which are not known or recognized commercially as silk galloons, silk braids, or silk trimmings, were held, as they were not otherwise enumerated, to be dutiable at the rate of fifty per centum ad valorem. Fruit syrups are dutiable twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

THE MUNICIPAL WAR.

HAVEMEYER PREPARING HIS ANSWER.

WHO WILL BE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT?—ADDITIONAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST CHARLICK AND GARDNER—THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

The revolution in the City Government, growing out of the conviction of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, loses none of its interest as it progresses. Mayor Havemeyer is taking his own time in the preparation of his answer to the charges preferred against him to the Governor. The papers prepared by his Tammany prosecutors are very voluminous, and he will necessarily require several days to carefully peruse, study, and weigh the legal arguments made against his official conduct. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether or not he will make good his defense. Many who have given the question close attention, have a firm belief that the Governor will certainly remove him, while others, including his friends, have an abiding faith that he will not be impeached. The threatened proceedings against District Attorney Phelps awakened a feeling of indignation among Republicans yesterday, and the sentiment was shared by many Democrats who owe no allegiance to Tammany. The Tammany leaders were somewhat afraid that a hornet's nest had been stirred up by the exposure of their designs by injudicious followers, and when a TIMES reporter visited Col. Wingate yesterday, that gentleman hastened to deny that the Tammany leaders intended to indict Mr. Phelps. He said that the report as to steps being taken to procure an indictment against the District Attorney had no foundation as far as the Tammany leaders are concerned. No indictment against Mr. Phelps had ever been contemplated by any of the counsel retained on behalf of Tammany Hall. It was true that after the conviction of Charlick and Gardner an informal consultation was held among the counsel, when Mr. Phelps' conduct was discussed, but it was then decided not to take any steps against him, a decision which had never been altered, and which would not be so long as no obstruction to the administration of justice was found to proceed from the District Attorney's office. Notwithstanding this statement of Col. Wingate, it is known that a prominent member of the Tammany General Committee has said in the presence of several gentlemen that Mr. Phelps "was among the next officials to be removed," and threats have been made at the District Attorney's office within a few days that proceedings would be instituted against Mr. Phelps if the prosecutors of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick were not allowed certain privileges demanded.

Mr. John J. Davenport has written a letter to Col. Wingate, stating that he presumed that he (Col. Wingate) represented the parties who have applied to Judge Woodruff for his removal from office, and, if so, he wanted a copy of the papers prepared. Col. Wingate told a TIMES reporter that he was preparing a copy of the papers for Mr. Davenport, but that he did not care to give their purport to the press until Mr. Davenport had been supplied with the copy. It was ascertained elsewhere that the charges against Mr. Davenport had nothing to do with the old Heinrich case, reported at length in a City journal yesterday as the ground for prosecution. They related entirely to the arrest of Inspectors of Election on the day of election by the Commissioners, and the alleged procurement by him of the appointment of other inspectors in the interests of the Republican and Apollo Hall Democratic Parties. The friends of Mr. Davenport believe that Tammany will meet with no success in their effort to remove him. The cases of the indicted Election Inspectors have been set down for immediate trial, much to the disgust of the Tammany leaders, it is said, who, not seeing as good cases in them as those against the Ex-Police Commissioners and Mayor Havemeyer, would rather have had them postponed for a while. The District Attorney has appointed Messrs. Fellows and Wingate, the paid counsel of Tammany, to prosecute the inspectors, and Messrs. Davenport and Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy are retained in their defense.

Mayor Havemeyer's answer to the charges preferred against him will not be ready before Friday or Saturday next. Information is now being obtained as to the antecedents of one or more of the jurymen who tried Charlick and Gardner. Some friends of the Mayor are engaged in hunting up facts in relation to the panel, which are to be embodied in his reply. The Mayor seems to attach a good deal of importance to the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Kay, one of the jurors, that he had been engaged in the policy business, and had given another name when he was in trouble. Soon after the Mayor had reached his office in the City Hall yesterday he sent for Capt. Caffray and Sergeant Blair, of the Second District, for the purpose of ascertaining if they knew anything about the arrest of Kay, and what occupation he pursued. The officers responded to the call, but the result has not transpired. It is understood that the object of the Mayor is to show that gamblers were on the jury, and that they had their own interests to subserve in securing the fall of Charlick and Gardner because the latter had made war upon their business.

Owing to the pressure of official business upon the Mayor, he is said to be preparing his answer to the charges at his own house. When he was about to leave the City Hall yesterday, a TIMES reporter had the following brief interview with him:

Reporter—When will your reply be completed?

Mayor—By Friday or Saturday next. I cannot answer so many charges in a day or two.

Reporter—Have you had any additional communication from the Governor on the subject?

Mayor—None whatever. The moment I have my answer ready I shall send it to him. I shall reply to every charge, and show that I was justified in what I did. I know that men whose schemes I have defeated in the interest of the City—the men whose great schemes were dear to them—will unite against me if they get a chance in connection with the charges I am about to answer, but I am prepared for them.

A visitor who was present during part of the conversation asked the Mayor what he thought of John Kelly, the Tammany Chief.

"What do I think of him?" repeated the Mayor, "I think him a very smart, clever fellow; that's all. These are pretty hot days—but Kelly is not mad—he is simply frothing at the mouth; but the moment he becomes dangerous he must be handed over to Gen. [Alderman] Morris, who will have him muzzled or sent to the dog pound."

General, or rather Alderman Morris was present when this compliment was paid to him, but he retired immediately.

The Mayor then complained that Police Commissioner Disbecker had disappointed and deceived him in not resigning his office when called upon, according to promise.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up the additional charges preferred by Tammany Hall against Ex-Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner. Messrs. Wingate and Fellows, counsel for Tammany, and John Kelly were in attendance, as well as the witnesses by whom it is expected the illegal removal of Election Inspectors J. J. Walsh, Thos. Hughes and J. J. Crowley, by Charlick and Gardner, will be proved. The Grand Jury fully investigated the matter, and, it is said, immediately found three new indictments against the accused Ex-Commissioners for violation of the Election laws. The indictments were not presented yesterday, however, the Grand Jury not being quite ready to come into court, and an adjournment was had until to-day, when the result of their investigation will be made known.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, John E. Marren, Andrew McCabe, Adolph Robinson, Morris Krause, John H. Strand, Michael Foley, Patrick Barry, John McCabe, Jr., Samuel M. Cox, Robert Earl, Jr., James B. Hunt, and Levi Lippman, Inspectors of Election, indicted for violation of the Election laws, were arraigned. The accused, through their counsel, United States Commissioner Davenport, and United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy, entered a formal plea of not guilty. By an arrangement between counsel for the accused and Assistant District Attorney Allen, the cases were set down for to-morrow for trial.

The question as to who will be appointed Superintendent of Police is still unanswered. The Police Commissioners do not appear to be in a hurry to fill the vacant office, and some time may elapse before they take action in the matter.

Notwithstanding the reports that Inspector George W. Walling had declined the office, it is said, on good authority, that he will take it if his friends desire him to do so. It was rumored, however, yesterday, that Inspector Thorne, who was favored by Mayor Havemeyer, would be appointed. The truth of the rumor could not be established, but it was generally credited by politicians.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, President Matsell in the chair. A vast quantity of routine business which had accumulated was disposed of, and a large number of judgments were rendered in complaints against policemen previously tried. On the motion of Commissioner Voorhis, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, (with a view of securing intelligent action in the cases of applications and recommendations for appointments, promotions, transfers to or in the Police force,) That the chief clerk furnish each member of the board with a full and complete list of the several inspectors, captains, sergeants, and roundsmen of the Police force, with their respective terms of service and their police record, as may appear upon the files of the department.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Street-cleaning furnish to this board, and to each member thereof desiring the same, a complete and accurate list of all the inspectors, foremen, gangmen, watchmen, scowmen, cartmen, laborers, and any and all other persons employed or engaged in the Street-cleaning Bureau, with the nature of the service performed by each person, and the amount of compensation given for such service.

Commissioner Disbecker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That all requisitions for the use of the Police Department proper shall be granted by the Committee on Station-houses; all requisitions for printing and stationery (not procured on contracts) shall be granted by the Committee on Printing and Stationery. In granting requisitions all officers shall subscribe their full names in ink.

Resolved, That a book of requisition orders, with coupons annexed, shall be kept, under the direction of the Chief Clerk. All requisitions issued under the above resolutions shall be filed and numbered, and coupon orders from said book, to carry into effect the requisitions thus granted, shall be issued and signed by the Chief Clerk, and such orders shall be returned with the bills rendered.

On motion of Commissioner Duryee it was resolved that hereafter checks for the payment of the Police force shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Chief Clerk and Treasurer's book-keeper, and that checks for the Street-cleaning Department shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Treasurer's book-keeper.

It was resolved, at the suggestion of Commissioner Matsell, that captains, sergeants, and patrolmen be allowed ten, five, and three days' leave of absence each during the Summer, with pay.

Sergt. Henry Stutsbury, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed the department for playing "draw poker" in the station. Patrolman Thomas J. Kerr, Twentieth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication, and Patrolman John Leslie, Fifth Precinct, for being absent without leave. The resignation of Patrolman Lewis Delemater, Twenty-second Precinct, was accepted. Roundsman James Walstead, of the Mounted Squad, was reduced to the ranks, and Wm. B. McMillan was appointed Roundsman in his place.

A communication from a number of citizens of the Twenty-first Precinct, asking for an increase of Police in that precinct, was referred to the President.

Jacob Roll and Charles E. Spiegel were appointed patrolmen, and assigned to the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Precincts respectively.

The following resolutions, presented by Commissioner Voorhis, were adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of an alleged informality in the reception of proposals, the bids for stationery, &c., for the Bureau of Elections remain unopened, and that they be at once destroyed in the presence of the Board.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Bureau of Elections be and is hereby instructed to prepare specifications and a form of contract for the printing and stationery for the use of the Bureau at the ensuing election, and advertise for proposals for the same, in conformity with the City charter.

Mr. Joseph Strauss, clerk in the Treasurer's Office, was notified that the board intended to remove him from office, as his services were no longer required, and he would have the privilege to appear before the board on Friday to plead his cause. The board then adjourned until Friday next without having taken up the subject of appointing a Superintendent.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

THE RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

Excise Commissioners James L. Stewart and D. D. T. Marshall sat yesterday and transacted routine business. In reply to a communication addressed by Commissioner Marshall to the Inspectors of the Excise Districts, requesting information respecting the reduction of licensed houses in the City, a letter was received from Mr. Joseph Forbes, of the Second District, stating that in the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, of which the Second District is composed, there was a total reduction in the number of licensed houses of 347. From this statement Commissioner Marshall considers that the returns from the other six Excise Districts will show the total reduction in the number of licensed houses in New-York to be about 1,500. The causes assigned for the falling off in the number of licensed houses in the Second District are the refusal of Trinity Corporation to let, as heretofore, for the sale of spirituous liquors, and the depression of trade which has caused large numbers of saloon-keepers to close up their houses. Mr. Forbes thinks that the enforcement of the law would be the means of closing up as many more in the Second District, as large numbers of these saloons are scarcely paying expenses. At the regular meeting held on Monday, the same Commissioners being present, Mr. Gardner not appearing, the following letter from Mr. Voorhis was read by Mr. Marshall:

NEW-YORK, July 13.

Hon. James L. Stewart, President of the Board of Excise:

DEAR SIR: I deem it proper that I should inform your honorable board that on the 7th inst. I tendered to his Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York my resignation as one of the Commissioners of Excise, which was accepted by him; and in connection therewith I deem it proper that I should also respectfully tender my resignation to your honorable board as Treasurer.

With many thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy that I have at all times received from the board, and with my most sincere and earnest wishes for the future prosperity and welfare of the Board of Excise and all its attachés, I remain, yours truly.

JOHN R. VOORHIS.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot allow the removal of our esteemed colleague, Hon. John R. Voorhis, to a higher sphere of duty to pass without recording upon our minutes our warm appreciation of his great ability, his thorough integrity, and untiring and intelligent devotion to his duty. And we feel that His Honor Mayor Havemeyer is to be congratulated for his appointment of Mr. Voorhis to the position of Police Commissioner, as one that will reflect credit upon his administration, and at the same time adorn the commission to which he has transferred him.

Mr. Marshall was then elected treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Voorhis, and the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE PATROL.

The annual report of the Committee on Fire Patrol to the Board of Underwriters has just been published. A large reduction in the amount of loss and a decrease in the number of fires is reported. The number of fires and fire-alarms for the past year was 841, while in the preceding year there were 1,017. The brigade rendered service at fires as follows:

Lower Patrol	227
Central Patrol	287
Upper Patrol	255
Not attended, (above Fifty-ninth street,) suburbs	72

There were more fires in July than in any other month. The sum total of losses paid last year was $3,456,057 62; this year it was $1,496,258. The first named sum being 24 per cent., and the last named 16.38 per cent. on the insurance. The following is a summary of the aggregate losses for the year:

	Insurance.	Loss.	Per Ct.
Buildings	$3,295,630 39	$297,926 96	09.04
Contents	5,833,609 14	1,198,331 04	20.54
Build'gs and cont'ts.	9,129,239 53	1,496,258 00	16.38
Lower Patrol	5,665,430 39	851,169 99	15.02
Central Patrol	2,140,209 14	418,854 53	19.57
Upper Patrol	1,323,630 00	226,233 48	17.09

The expenses for the year for the Fire Patrol amounted to $93,854 48, an increase of $15,480 27 over the previous year. The telegraphic facilities of the patrol have been largely increased, which has materially added to its efficiency.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A special meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 291 East Fourth street last evening, Mr. George H. Cornell, the President, in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking action upon the amendment to the constitution, which will provide for the organization of three associations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, one each in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, and two in the Nineteenth Assembly District, viz.: one in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards; also entitling each association to one member in the Executive Committee, but at the same time permitting but one vote from any Assembly district to be cast in the committee. This clause in the amendment caused some discussion, as appearing to recognize more than one association in the old Assembly districts. The amendment as read was ultimately adopted.

AN UNSAFE PUBLIC-SCHOOL BUILDING.

Public School No. 1, on York street, Jersey City, accommodates some 600 pupils. It has for some time past been deemed dangerous. The front wall of the main building was reported as likely to fall, and the Board of Education about a month ago passed a resolution authorizing the closing of the school whenever deemed advisable. Some members of the board denied that the reason for the resolution was the unsafety of the building, and the school remained open till the beginning of the regular Summer vacation last week. Chief Engineer Culver has surveyed the building, and reports that the capping under the front wall has rotted to some extent. Steps will be immediately taken to insure the safety of the wall.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Michael Looney, of No. 68 Baxter street, a bill-poster, was fined $2 for posting bills on telegraph poles.... Peter Schmidt, for stealing the watch, chain, and revolver of Robert Miller, of No. 248 First avenue, was committed for trial. The accused confessed his guilt, and revealed the name of the Chatham street jeweler to whom he sold the stolen articles.... Ludwig Wolfmann, aged thirty, of No. 88 Essex street, a barber by occupation, pleaded guilty to entering the apartments of Frank Evans, No. 740 Eighth avenue, and stealing clothing valued at $75, and was committed for trial.... Patrick Conroy, aged thirty, a coach-driver, residing at No. 444 Third avenue, and Patrick Hanley, aged thirty-four, a bricklayer by occupation, living at No. 585 Seventh avenue, were committed in default of $500 each on a charge of stealing harness, valued at $50, from the stables at No. 219 West Forty-sixth street.... Mrs. Clara Finck, a young widow, was arraigned on a charge of intoxication. The prisoner asserted that on Monday night she took a walk with a stranger, who drugged and then robbed her of a watch. She was discharged.

THE INDIANS.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE FRONTIER.

THE CHEYENNES AND COMANCHES ON THE WAR-PATH—ENCOUNTER WITH HUNTERS—SEVEN INDIANS AND THREE WHITES KILLED.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Indian Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Enoch Hoag, of the Central Superintendency, dated Lawrence, Kan., July 10, transmitting a report from Indian Agent Haworth, of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, of which the following is an extract:

"The Kiowa dance is over. From the best information I can get they are divided, Lone Wolf leading one wing determined to join with the Cheyennes and Comanches on the warpath, while Kicking Bird, Satanta, and twelve or fourteen other chiefs have decided to come in near the agency and remain peaceable. The loss of our sugar and coffee will be seriously felt by them; though to white people it would be a very small matter, it is to them of great importance. Should it all be destroyed I think it would be the part of prudence to buy more at once and ship it, as I requested, via Caddo. My request heretofore was on account of time, now it is on account of safety. I have several hundred Comanches, all the Apaches, and will doubtless have several hundred of the Kiowas, and wish the necessary amount of sugar and coffee could be sent at once for them, as it is important to take care of them. There remains no longer any doubt of the fact of the Cheyennes and Comanches, or a part of each tribe, now being on the war-path. I will be able to write more in a day or two about the Kiowas. We have the report of a fight between the Cheyennes and Comanches and a party of hunters near the line of New-Mexico, or at a place known as the Adobe Walls, in which several Indians and three white men were killed."

CALLING IN THE PEACEFUL INDIANS—CONGRESS TO BLAME FOR THE PRESENT TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In his letter to the Indian Bureau, Superintendent Hoag says:

"The return of Lone Wolf from his son's burial appears to have estranged him, while Satante is firm in his friendship. I have asked the proper department to furnish an escort for the safe transportation of the stores corraled at Pond Creek, amounting to 24,000 pounds of sugar and coffee, and to look to its arrival to the agencies about the 25th inst. But I concur fully with the agent's suggestions herewith that additional supplies be at once forwarded, via Caddo, in order that the three agencies may be well supplied with food. I have requested the agents to warn all peaceably-disposed Indians to separate themselves from the disloyal and come in near the agencies; and the said agents should not be without sufficient supplies to insure the Indians remaining by assuring them that they would be protected from hunger. With due efforts to protect and care for the peaceable Indians, and prudence on the part of the military, I hope for an early return of peace and safety. The cause generally of the present hostilities, although beyond the control of the bureau, was within the power of Congress. The Indians should have been more liberally subsisted, and protected from the buffalo-hunters, whisky-traders, and thievish outlaws. May the innocent be protected from the fate of the guilty."

RAIDING INDIANS IN NEW-MEXICO—MASSACRE OF THE SETTLERS.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Cimarron, New-Mexico, under date of the 8th inst., says:

"The wave of Indian war in the South-west has reached our usually quiet town. On last Sunday, hostile Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, made a dash on Malache's Ranche, on the Vermijo River, twelve miles from Cimarron, killed the herder, and drove off about twenty-two head of horses. They made an attack the same day on two ranches on Crow Creek and Canadian River, and killed two other herders. They moved off in the direction of the Dry Cimarron River, and we have just now learned from messengers on Barlow and Sanderson's mail coach, that they made an attack on the ranches and herding-grounds along that stream. They seem to have had everything their own way, killing two people, and driving off live stock at their pleasure. Sixteen persons are reported killed, on the Dry Cimarron River, making our loss in Colfax County nineteen. One Indian is known to have been wounded on the Vermijo, and they have probably sustained no additional loss. They are reported to be still on the Dry Cimarron, and if this be true, we fear that none of our people in that part of the country have escaped death, unless they had heard of the approach of the Indians in time to flee to the woods or mountains.

The fact that no one has come in from the settlements along the Dry Cimarron River since last Saturday is ominous. Our county (Colfax) is in the north-east corner of New-Mexico. Cimarron, the county seat, is west of the central part of the county. The Dry Cimarron flows through the north-east part of the county, and is incorrectly marked Cimarron River on the maps published in the Eastern States. The Cimarron River is a stream on which the town of Cimarron is situated.

The present appearance indicates that a large number of Indians are on the war-path.

(Signed,) F. J. TALBY, Pastor M. E. Church."

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has made the following appointments of Indian agents; S. B. Parrish, of Oregon, for the Malheur Agency in Oregon; John A. Simms, of Washington Territory, for the Colville Agency, Washington Territory; James Irwin, of Illinois, for the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming; Thomas J. Jefferds, of Arizona, for the Chiracahua Agency, Arizona; J. P. Clum, of New Mexico, for the San Carlos Agency, Arizona; James E. Roberts, of Ohio, for the Camp Apache Agency, Arizona.

DISPATCH TO ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS—THE FIRST REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following dispatch was received at the head-quarters of the army this morning, by mail:

"ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

The telegraph line to Pembina is just reopened and a full report received. The first news from St. Joseph was much exaggerated as to the number of Indians. The officer in command of the detachment there reports, from the best information he can get, that the raiding party consisted of only five or six persons.

After murdering the family reported in my former dispatch, they left for the west, toward Fort Totten. The people of the country who brought their families into Fort Pembina on the first scare are returning to their homes. Everything seems to be quieted again except the commanding officer, who seems to think there are Indians around who have not shown themselves.

I will telegraph him to be wide awake and watchful, and prompt and vigorous in action when any is required, and to keep us fully posted. A company from each of Fort Snelling and Ripley are ready to move at an hour's notice, if assistance is necessary.

(Signed,) O. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant General."

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

A meeting of the National Chamber of Life Insurance was held at their rooms, corner of Nassau and Ann streets, yesterday, Mr. Huey, of the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, presiding. Fourteen companies were represented, among them some from other States. It is said that there were $250,000,000 of assets, and $1,500,000,000 of insurance represented. Reports from the Committees on Law, Medical Examiners, and on the Library, were presented. Action was taken to provide measures to procure relief from the annoyances arising out of the vexatious California legislation, and the course of the New-England Mutual Life in complying with the California law was condemned. Many important subjects of much interest both to the policy holders and to the public were discussed. Three companies—the Berkshire Mutual, of Pittsfield, Mass.; the United States, and the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Companies, both of New-York—were admitted to the association. Mr. L. W. Frost, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Children's Aid Society has accomplished more during the past winter than in any previous year. During the months of November, December, January, February, and March 1,727 children were provided for. In the five lodging houses connected with the institution 68,982 lodgings were given from November to April. A new lodging house for the newsboys was also completed during the past winter, and various improvements are being at present effected in the lodging-houses in Rivington, Eleventh, and Eighteenth streets, and St. Mark's place. The average daily attendance at the twenty-one industrial schools of the society and the twelve night schools has been 3,622. About 277,200 meals were given out at these schools during the period referred to. A house, with seven acres of land adjoining, has been recently leased by the society a short distance from the City, where a Summer retreat will be established for the children of the institution. The managers state that the emigration department is in need of assistance, and that $15 will provide a child with a Western home.

THE GOODRICH MURDERESS.

KATE STODDARD BELIEVED TO BE HOPELESSLY INSANE.

The investigation, under the new law, into the state of mind of Kate Stoddard, indicted for the murder of Charles Goodrich, was to have been continued yesterday before Judge Moore, but after the court had been opened the District Attorney stated that the expected deposition of Dr. Folsom, of Boston, had not yet arrived. Mr. Gray, one of the prisoner's counsel, had detailed the substance of the testimony, and while he considered that enough had been proven to show that the prisoner was of unsound mind, still he would prefer to have all the testimony on file. He was of opinion that Kate Stoddard was dangerously insane, and should not be allowed at large. It was finally agreed that, inasmuch as no reply had been received from the Lunatic Asylum at Poughkeepsie to the note sent yesterday by the District Attorney, inquiring whether it was sufficiently advanced to receive patients, the whole matter should be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the expected reply and the delayed deposition would probably both be here. Dr. Folsom's deposition will show, among other things, that he was the assistant physician in charge of the Taunton Lunatic Asylum in 1867, when Lizzie Lloyd King was an inmate; that while there she was so violent that it was necessary at times to place her in a strait-jacket; that he did not consider that she was cured when discharged, and that his opinion then was, and is now, that her mind is of such a type that a perfect cure is impossible.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT SENDS A COMMUNICATION TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Commissioner Van Nort sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday in answer to a resolution of that body passed on the 28th of May, in which it was stated that the Department of Public Works was largely increasing the City debt by carrying on unnecessary improvements. He states that the expenditures of the department on taxation accounts for the current expenses of the department, maintenance of streets, roads, avenues, aqueduct, and reservoirs, Croton pipes, sewers, public buildings, lighting and maintaining public lamps, furnishing supplies to the public offices and courts, including salaries and other expenses, were for the year 1871 $3,175,192, for 1872 $1,862,399, and for 1873 $1,474,370, making a reduction in 1872 as compared with the previous year of $1,312,793, and in 1873 a reduction of $1,700,822. The appropriations raised by taxation to meet these expenditures were in 1871 $1,798,517, in 1872 $2,150,000, and in 1873 $1,514,370. There was a deficiency of $1,376,675 in 1871, and a surplus for the benefit of the general fund in 1872 of $287,600, and a surplus in 1873 of $39,999. The expenditures of the department on account of the assessment fund debt for various street improvements were in 1871 $5,448,429, in 1872 $2,375,705, and in 1873 $4,464,572, making a total of $12,288,707. The expenditures on account of the permanent debt for construction of reservoirs, alterations of the acqueduct, extension and improvements of Croton water mains, reconstruction of sewers, and other works, were in 1871 $3,137,469, in 1872 $1,699,612, and in 1873 $1,804,311, making a total of $6,641,393. The revenues collected by the department, and paid into the general fund and the sinking fund, were in 1871, for Croton water rent, &c., $1,207,089, and $104,356 for vault and sewer permits, &c., making the total $1,311,445. In 1872 the receipts from the same sources amounted to $1,460,801, and in 1873 to $1,546,260, making the total for the three years $4,318,507. Assuming the expenditures on account of street improvements to be temporary debt, as Mr. Van Nort says it is erroneously represented by the Finance Department, he shows the net increase of the debt to be $3,202,699. The deficiency in the taxation account for 1871, if $1,376,675, together with the expenditures on account of permanent debt, $3,137,469, less the revenue collected and paid into the Treasury, $1,311,445, gives this result. In 1872 the unexpended balance of appropriations was $287,600, which added to the revenue collected by the department, $1,460,801, gives a total of $1,748,401. Deducting from this sum the expenditures on account of permanent debt, $1,699,562, the surplus is shown to be $48,788. In 1873 the expenditures on account of permanent debt were $1,804,311. Deducting from this $39,999, the unexpended balance of the appropriations, and $1,546,260, the amount of revenue collected, the net increase of debt is set down at $218,052. Mr. Van Nort then states that the up-town improvements to which public attention has been recently directed were commenced and prosecuted by Mr. Andrew H. Green, when in control of the Central Park administration, under "special laws" passed by the Legislature in 1864, 1865, 1867, and 1869. A statement is then given of the amount of assessments which have been already made, or will be levied upon the City for land acquired and improvements made under these laws, making the total $11,449,937. The communication closes with the statement that the expenditures of the department on taxation, assessment, and funded account have been reduced at a rate which will show at the close of the current year a reduction of over $1,000,000 as compared with the year 1871.

SPENDING THE FOURTH AT SARATOGA.

Albert E. Garrett, a young man of polite address and gentlemanly appearance, was a salesman in a jewelry establishment in Broadway, and boarded at No. 354 West Twentieth street. He wished it understood that he moved in good society, and considered it necessary that he should spend the Fourth of July at Saratoga. Unfortunately for him his means were not adequate to his tastes, and he allowed his extravagance to get the better of his honesty. On the 2d of July Garrett called on Mr. John Crouch, of No. 112 Macdougal street, and requested an advance of $750 for immediate use, tendering as security a promissory note for the amount payable three months from date. The note was signed by Garrett and purported to be indorsed by Mrs. Mary A. Cornwall, a lady of considerable means, who boarded in the same house with Garrett. Mr. Crouch, who was well acquainted with Garrett and Mrs. Cornwall, advanced the money and took the note as security. Garrett immediately went to Saratoga, put up at one of the leading hotels, and spent the Fourth in first-class style. Meantime it had been discovered that the signature of Mrs. Cornwall to the promissory note was a forgery, and a warrant was sued out for the arrest of Garrett, who returned on Sunday. He was immediately captured and committed for trial at Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner expressed the utmost sorrow for his act, and offered to return Mr. Crouch $250, which remained after the trip to Saratoga. The Grand Jury, on this state of facts, yesterday indicted Grrrett for forgery. The prisoner was a member of a Methodist congregation, and had already provided a tent for use at the Sing Sing Camp-meeting next month.

THE SHOOTING FESTIVAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

The annual shooting festival of the New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps, at the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, yesterday, again attracted a considerable attendance of visitors, who, with music and dancing, and other social pastimes, greatly enjoyed themselves. The rifle contest at the different targets was continued with unabated zest during the entire day until its close at 6 o'clock P. M., when the prizes were distributed to the successful marksmen. Prominent among the recipients of prizes were F. Blumenberg, F. Aschbach, Wm. Hayes, A. Lippmann, Ph. Klein, C. Wenner, and Geo. Schumann.

After a banquet, the festivities were concluded by a summer-night's festival and a ball, which attracted a large attendance of pleasure-seekers from Jersey City, Hoboken, and other localities.

THE WEEHAWKEN OIL FIRE.

One thousand barrels of oil were received at the Weehawken Oil Docks, yesterday, and stored in the only remaining storehouse, and in the morning three vessels made their appearance at the docks to receive cargoes. The watchmen at the docks are much annoyed by the peculations of river pirates. A gang, yesterday, succeeded in carrying away a bar of railroad iron. Superintendent Sweet fired at them, but without effect. A guard has been placed at the docks to prevent further depredations. A full list of the losses by the fire has not yet been made up. The loss sustained by the Erie Railroad Company does not exceed $175,000.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman W. H. Stone, of Missouri, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Rev. J. W. Capen, of Binghamton, is at the Everett House.

Joseph Price, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Chevalier Alphonse de Stuers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, and Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Jacob B. Blair, late United States Minister to Costa Rica, and Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Ex. Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Ex-Congressman G. W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton; and Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS.

PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS—MR. HUGH J. JEWETT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The annual election for Directors of the Erie Railway took place yesterday at the offices of the company in the Grand Opera-house. Considerably over one-half of the capital stock of the company was represented. The following was the only ticket put in nomination, and was, of course, unanimously elected: Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John King, Jr., John Taylor Johnston, M. O. Roberts, Frederick Schuchart, W. Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, H. Baltzer, S. L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, Henry G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Cortlandt Parker, Homer Ramsdell.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow voted on over fifty millions of the stock.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company now assembled, representing in person or by proxy more than one-half of the total stock capital, both common and preferred, of this company, do hereby express their grateful thanks to the officers and Directors of the company, for their careful and patient labor for the past year, and for the fidelity with which they have administered the affairs and business of the company.

Resolved, That the action of the Directors of this Company, in creating the so-called second consolidated mortgage to secure the amount of $40,000,000 of bonds ($10,000,000 being reserved to cover the existing convertible bonds,) and in issuing a portion of said bonds for the general uses and purposes of this company, be and the same is hereby ratified, approved, and confirmed, and that, in the opinion of the stockholders, the said issue was necessary and proper, and that the proceeds shall be used and disposed of in paying and discharging the indebtedness and liabilities of the company, and for such other purposes as may, in the opinion of the board, be considered necessary, proper, and expedient.

Resolved, That the stockholders do fully ratify, approve, and confirm the recent lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, by the Erie Company on the terms set forth in the lease dated May 6, 1874, and in the contemporaneous agreements; and do likewise approve, ratify, and confirm the purchase heretofore made of the stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, and in the purchase of interests in coal and in the stocks of various coal companies organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, such purchases being, in the opinion of the stockholders, wise and necessary for the requirements of the company, and for the true interests of the stockholders.

Resolved, That the stockholders of this company here assembled do now fully and formally accept, adopt, and confirm all the acts, arrangements, purchases, and contracts aforesaid, the same, in the judgment of this meeting, having been wisely and properly made and entered into for the true interests of the stockholders of said company.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be duly certified by the officers of this meeting, and forwarded to the Attorney General of the State of New-York.

Contrary to general expectation, no reports were received from either Capt. Tyler or the English accountants, and it was announced that the reports, before being published in this country, would make their appearance in England.

During the afternoon the Directors organized, when Mr. Jewett was elected President, Mr. A. R. McDonough Secretary, and W. P. Shearman Treasurer. The remaining officers will be elected on some future day, and on the recommendation of Mr. Jewett.

Previous to the organization of the stockholders' meeting a meeting of the old Directors was held, when the following resolutions, complimentary to the retiring President, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this board regret exceedingly the necessity of parting with their valued and estimable associate, with whom their intercourse has always been so agreeable, and for whom they have learned to entertain the most sincere friendship and respect.

Resolved, That few men could have brought to the position Mr. Watson leaves so much integrity, resolution to combat wrong, to expose and guard against carelessness in duty, watchfulness against waste and extravagance, industry, energy, and conscientiousness in administration, or capacity to wield the great powers of the presidency as belong to and have been shown by him; and that our regret on parting with him is increased by the conviction that his impaired health is the unavoidable result of a faithfulness to the trust confided to him, which has led him to forget himself in his regard for duty and the interests of others.

Resolved, That in view of the attacks on the interests of the Erie Company and the integrity of its management, which malevolence, selfishness, and ingratitude have lately made, we congratulate our President that investigation only brings out more clearly the correctness and fidelity of his management, and increases and extends a reputation as an honest man which belongs to his country, and of which she must ever be proud.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be attested and delivered to Mr. Watson.

INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW PRESIDENT.

A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview, last evening, with Mr. Jewett, at the Windsor Hotel. In answer to the questions of the reporter, he stated that he had accepted the Presidency of the Erie Company with the determination, if possible, of placing the road on such a basis as would enable it to compete successfully with the other great trunk lines. He was fully aware of the great difficulties that he would have to contend with, but was resolved to do his best to overcome them. The report telegraphed to New-York that his acceptance of the Presidency of the company depended upon a favorable report being made by the English accountants, was without foundation. He entertained little doubt that the report in question would reveal many errors and abuses, but he (Mr. Jewett) had prepared himself for the worst, and clung to the hope that by energy and organization the fortunes of the road could be retrieved. What direction the changes and reforms he contemplated would take, he was not at that moment prepared to say. That a reform, and a very thorough one, was needed, could not be denied. He had not taken charge of the road for the purpose of losing his reputation as a railroad man, and he hoped that his administration of the affairs of Erie would be successful and satisfactory to the stockholders. The first thing he proposed to do was to examine for himself into the condition of the road, and upon the result of that examination would depend his future course and conduct. As to whether the attempt would be renewed to alter the gauge of the road, Mr. Jewett stated that he was not at present in a position to speak positively. Before any important movement of that kind was entered on he was determined to acquaint himself thoroughly with the condition of the road and the state of its finances.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PRINTER.

Mr. John M. Limmer, printer, died yesterday afternoon at his residence No. 54 Seventh street, Williamsburg, after a short illness. He was one of the original compositors employed upon THE TIMES at its foundation, and for a period of over twenty years was engaged upon it. Mr. Limmer was greatly esteemed among his fellow-workmen and printers generally in this City for his genial disposition and many amiable traits of character. His funeral will take place from his late residence on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE SOCIETY.

The picnic of the Alsace-Lorraine Society will be held this afternoon at Hamilton Park. The Lafayette Guards will assemble at exactly 2 o'clock in the armory, at Jefferson Market, and will march from there to the corner of the Bowery and Fifth street, where three open cars will await them to carry them to the park. Upon their arrival a salute of artillery will be fired, which will be the official signal for the fête to begin. The entrance to the park, the dancing saloon, supper-room, and music-stands will be splendidly decorated and illuminated. Many French societies will assist at the picnic, among them the Cercle Lyrique Fraternel, the Societé de Sainte-Cécile, and the Association Musicale Francaise.

UNCLAIMED STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Eighteenth Precinct the following property (for which owners are wanted) was found upon the person of Chas. Williams, of Gold street, Brooklyn, who, together with James Williams, of Williamsburg, were arrested at noon yesterday by Sergt. Warts and Special Officer Handy at Third avenue and Seventeenth street:

One gold open-face watch, M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, No. 8,416.

One silver hunting-case watch, Tobias & Co., Liverpool, No. 48,821.

One silver hunting-case watch, John Boesley, Liverpool, No. 87,159.

One silver hunting-case watch, Ulysse Perret, Liverpool, No. 81,948.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Panama Railway, held yesterday, a joint committee was appointed, with instructions to devise measures to secure entire harmony of action between the two companies.

UNIQUE CONTESTS.

The Old Settlers' Association, of Jackson County, Missouri, celebrated the Fourth by an exhibition and the bestowal of some singular premiums. Among the prizes, as appears from the account in a local paper, were these: For the oldest settler of Jackson County, an easy chair, value $21 50, which was awarded to Mrs. Mary A. Pitcher. She settled there in 1821. There were twenty-five contestants for the prize. For parent or parents of the greatest number of children born in Jackson County, silver pitcher, goblet, and waiter, value $41. The contestants were few, as follows, David Daily carrying off the prize. The figures denote the number of children each has: David Daily, 22; Nelson Warren, 20; Levi Montgomery 19; Francis E. Johnson, 16. For the oldest continued resident of Jackson County, an easy chair, value $21 50. The entries were as follows: Mrs. Mary A. Pitcher, December, 1821; David Daily, January, 1822; John Bogard, February, 1822; Larkin Johnson, November, 1822; Mrs. Jemima Russell, May, 1823; Mrs. Matilda Maxwell, August, 1823; John Majors, February, 1825. As the two first and oldest names recorded had already been the recipients of one prize, and as no one was allowed to receive more than one, the chair was placed in the hands of the third, Mr. John Bogard, he having resided in the county over fifty-two years. For the oldest native-born citizen of Jackson County, now a resident, set of silver knives and forks. The following names were found recorded, which resulted in the favor of the first, Mrs. Margaret Christeson, now in her fiftieth year, she having been born and lived since in the county; Mrs. Margaret Christeson, March, 1824; Sarah A. McClanahan, April, 1828; C. B. L. Booche, April, 1829; Nelson Adams, May, 1829; Fannie C. Twyman, April, 1829; Jesse Nolan, October, 1830; Landes Stayton, October, 1833.

Next in order came the foot race, booked for which there were six contestants, all of whom were over sixty-five years of age: Henry Donahue, Thomas Pitcher, Henry Tull, George W. Clair, Samuel Ralston, Bennett Hall. From some unaccountable cause, however, but the first three ran for the prize, which consisted of a gold-headed cane, valued at $15, which fell to the lot of the first, Mr. Henry Donahue, seventy years.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION —THE ACTION TAKEN BY CONGRESS.

A regular meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society was held yesterday afternoon at No. 35 Beaver street, Mr. Charles Bellows presiding. The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. William M. Fliess, was read. He gives the report of the subcommittee, Messrs. Johannes, Lienau, and Alexander D. Shaw, who went to Washington to urge the change of duties on still wines from ad valorem to specific rates. They say that upon their arrival at Washington they found both Congress and the Treasury Department favorably inclined to entertain the proposition previously submitted to them by the preceding committees of the Society. Mr. Fernando Wood had introduced a bill to the Ways and Means Committee, fixing the duties on all still wines at forty cents per gallon, in casks, and $1 50 per case. These rates were amended by the committee to fifty cents per gallon and $2 per case, and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole House, to be placed on the regular calendar. Finding there was little or no prospect of the bill being reached in its regular order, they endeavored to have it attached to some other bill likely to be acted upon before the close of the session. The Committee of Ways and Means were induced to reconsider their vote, and declared in favor of specific duties, at the rates of forty cents per gallon and $1 50 per case, with an allowance of five per cent. for leakage and breakage. This section was embodied by Mr. Dawes in the Amendatory Tariff bill. Before the bill was reported to the House the committee visited the leading members, and explained the merits and advantages of the proposed change. On the 26th of May the House acted upon the bill, and by a majority of about ninety fixed the rates on still wines at 50 cents per gallon and $2 per case. The advance rate was owing mainly to the endeavors of Messrs. Foster, Roberts, and Beck, members of the Ways and Means Committee, whom they failed to convince that at 40 cents per gallon the revenue receipts would be larger than at 50 cents. The bill on reaching the Senate was referred to the Finance Committee who reported the bill providing the rates of forty cents per gallon, and $1 60 per case, striking out the allowance of two per cent. for leakage. The subcommittee of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society then addressed a letter to Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, calling his attention to the fact that they had solicited an allowance of five per cent. for leakage, and not of two per cent., as was embodied in the bill. In their letter they said that as their goods sometimes remained in bond from one to three years, it was but just to allow them the amount asked for. They urged that as their business furnished about $9,000,000 revenue annually, their claims were entitled to attention. The subcommittee also endeavored to convince the members and Senators from California that their constituents would be better protected at the rate of forty cents per gallon than at fifty cents. With the duty at forty cents, the importers would be unable to import wines that would cost less than ninety cents to one dollar per gallon. Consequently the Californians would have the range of the market for all wines selling below ninety cents per gallon. At fifty cents per gallon the importers would have to supply the trade with a coarse, heavy, full-bodied, and dark-colored wine, so as to enable the jobber and retailer to make two out of one cask, and by so doing undersell the home wine grower both in price and quality. For some reason or other the subcommittee found great difficulty in having the bill acted upon by the Senate, although in daily communication with prominent Senators. They were told that some houses in the trade had hired a well-known lobbyist to keep it back. How true this is they do not know. On the 20th June last they again addressed a communication to Senator Sherman, urging prompt action upon the bill, setting forth the magnitude of the interests involved and the embarrassments of the trade during the period of suspense in which they were, pending the action of the Senate upon the bill. On the 22d of the same month the bill was passed by the Senate, sent back to the House, not concurred in by the latter, and a Conference Committee demanded. The Senate and House could not agree on the tobacco clause, section 24, House bill, and the Tariff bill failed at the last moment, and now lies over until next session. The subcommittee express their regret that the bill did not pass, and say that it was not defeated by any counter movement to the wine question, but was lost by the action of the friends of the tobacco clause in the Tariff bill. The defeat of the wine question, they say, not only lost the Treasury about one million additional revenue, but probably one million in addition, in consequence of very light importations for the ensuing year. The subcommittee say, in conclusion, that they were received and treated with great consideration and kindness by the Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees, and that the thanks of the Society are especially due to Messrs. Dawes and Kasson, of the former, for the interest they took in the question from the beginning. The report was adopted, and the committee was continued with power. After the transaction of some routine business of an unimportant character the meeting was adjourned.

SHAMEFUL DECEPTION.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that in several of the large cities and towns of Great Britain, which are accustomed to annually furnish a considerable number of emigrants for America, handbills have been posted, stating that "10,000 workmen are wanted," of various sorts, for the construction of the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia. The object of these placards, as further appears by their language, is to induce emigration to this country, under the tempting prospect of immediate and lucrative employment on these buildings. And the *Record* adds: "We need hardly say that all the labor of all sorts, whether skilled or unskilled, required on these structures, can be amply furnished in Philadelphia. It is clear enough that British emigration and shipping agents, interested in procuring passage-money for the lines they represent, must have been the authors of those placards. To explain the general inducements which America offers to emigrants of all trades and classes is fair and proper, but to represent that 10,000 laborers are wanted on a specific job, as a inducement to emigrate, when it is well known that there are no facts to warrant the misleading inference, is an outrage."

SAVED BY A COW.

Little Henry Groff still lives in Manortownship, Penn., thanks to an intelligent cow. The story of his singular rescue, the Lancaster *Examiner* tells thus: "On Saturday evening, just after the heavy rain-storm, Groff was saved from a grave by a cow which he was driving home. A number of cows were pasturing on the farm of Tobias Seachrist, in Manortownship, and had crossed a small run which passed through the premises. The boy, who is very young, was sent for the cows and he had crossed the run, which was very much swollen by the rain, on a small foot bridge. Two of the cows proceeded along quietly and passed through the run, but the third would not cross it, notwithstanding the little boy urged her on determinedly. Seeing that she refused to go across, the boy thought he would leave her where she was and drive the other cows to the barn. He stepped upon the frail bridge and just as he was near the middle, the structure snapped asunder and precipitated him into the swiftly flowing waters below. The cow seemed to comprehend that the boy was in danger of being drowned, for she instantly plunged into the stream below the bridge, and as the little chap floated up to her she appeared to wait for him, an advantage that he was not slow to take. He clasped her around the neck and legs and was drawn hastily to shore, terribly frightened, but not much the worse off bodily by his experience."

A SINGULAR WILL.

Capt. William Bath, the old sea captain who died in Washington, on Sunday afternoon, after an illness of a few hours, of a disease somewhat resembling Asiatic cholera, left a singular will. He held a situation under the late District Government, and, on the 9th of June last, remarked to a friend that life was so uncertain that no one could tell what might take place before he got his pay from the board, and he thought it best to make a will. He then drew up a paper, which was never legally executed, in which he gave an account of his debts and the amount due him, and stated that so far as he knew he had no relative living, and requested that his body be given to the medical fraternity for dissection. In case they declined to receive it, he asked that it be inclosed in a box perforated with holes, and properly loaded to make it sink, and that it then be taken on board a boat and carried out to water not less than six fathoms deep, and dropped overboard. Under no circumstances was his body to be buried in the ground. He directed that the officers of Morning Star Lodge of G. T. take charge of his funeral, and carry out his request as above.

NEW DESIGN FOR POSTAL CARDS.

It has been in contemplation for some time past to change the design of the present postal card, and the Washington *Star* says that a number of specimens have been submitted by the Morgan Envelope Company, the firm which has the contract for printing the cards now in use. The present card is considered unsuitable in several respects. It is too sombre in color, and the border is generally regarded as too heavy. The new card will be lighter in color, probably very nearly white. The printing and engraving will be executed in black ink, and the border will be narrower and neater in appearance. Details of the change have not yet been fully decided upon.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

PROF. PROCTOR MAKES A SUGGESTION.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor writes as follows to the London *Daily News*: "I have been asked to make as widely public as possible a suggestion respecting the approaching transit, which, if adopted, would enable some of our skillful astronomical amateurs to do their part toward utilizing that important phenomenon. The suggestion is that the middle and latter half of the transit should be observed and photographed at some station in Natal or Cape Colony. Such provision as circumstances admit of has now been made for observing and photographing (i) the beginning and end of the transit severally, and (ii) the whole transit. But the middle of the transit, which theoretically is the most important phase of all, (because at this stage the planet's apparent distance from the sun's centre changes very slowly, so that a small time error is unimportant,) has been unaccountably neglected. So far as northern stations are concerned, (where Venus will be thrown nearer to the sun's centre;) the Halleyan stations, nearly a score in number, will show mid-transit excellently; but it chances that the southern Halleyan stations (where Venus will be thrown farther from the sun's centre) are not so favorable for mid transit as Cape Town, Port Natal, and South Madagascar, where the latter half of the transit is alone favorably seen. Under these circumstances, and because southern stations are unfortunately few in number, (owing to geographical difficulties,) it would be a matter of great importance, and might be a matter of paramount importance, if one or more of the suggested mid-transit stations could be occupied for direct and photographic observations.

I must explain that the suggestion above advanced came originally from Mr. E. L. Garbett, an ingenious and skillful mathematician, and that it is in no way connected with the controversy of last year, now brought to a close with results which cannot but be as satisfactory to the lover of science as they are creditable to our official astronomers. If the suggestion is to be adopted preparations ought at once to be made for organizing the expedition, and subscribing a suitable sum to meet expenses. As several letters have reached me since I first mentioned the matter inviting me to undertake the task of organization, I beg to take this opportunity of explaining that it is quite out of my power to do so, and that I am too busy to join any expedition, though I should be heartily glad to subscribe my share toward providing for the suggested scheme."

A SAFE STAND-BY FOR THE FAMILY—DURING THE SEASON OF CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, CRAMPS, DIARRHEAS, AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS, IS DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—OF ADMITTED EFFICACY, AND IF OCCASION SHOULD ARISE, SURE TO PROVE USEFUL.—*Advertisement.*

Among all the Perfumes that represent the odors of different flowers, there is none more pure and enduring than the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." All druggists keep all the PHALON perfumes. The "PHALON INVIGORATOR" eradicades Dandruff, and cools and refreshes the scalp.—*Advertisement.*

BATH PARK AND BATHING GROUNDS is a success, because it is the best thing of the kind for genteel people in this country.
ARCH'D. YOUNG,
Bath, Long Island.
—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Richest Hair Lustre is afforded by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.
SOUTHERN UTAH AND THE MORMON SAINTS.
LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG.
OUR RAILROADS.
SOCIAL DIVISIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
ACROSS THE SANDS. A Story.
A NATIVE BREED OF SHEEP.
COTTON CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.
HEALTH OF FARMERS. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FARMING.

With reviews of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS for the week; LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE, MARKETS, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press.

Copies for sale at the counter in the TIMES OFFICE, price 5 cents.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is being counterfeited. Look out, and get the genuine.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

NORTH—MOORE.—On Monday, July 13, at the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., WILLIAM C. NORTH to NELLIE, eldest daughter of Benjamin Moore, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WOODRUFF—PUTNAM.—At South Williamstown, Mass, July 7, 1874, by Rev. A. B. Jennings, VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF and LINDA A. PUTNAM, daughter of O. C. Putnam, Esq.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Monday, July 13, Mrs. MARIA CORNELL, in her 72d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, New Lots, on Wednesday, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CULLEN.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., July 14, Dr. HENRY J. CULLEN, of the City of Brooklyn.

His relatives and friends and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on the corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M. without further notice.

DIMMICK.—On Tuesday, July 14, in this City, CHARLOTTE ROBERTS, widow of the late John C. Dimmick, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the First Presbyterian Church, Middletown, N. Y., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Chambers st. at 10:45 A. M.

GORSLINE.—At East Orange, July 9, 1874, MABEL ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Andrew and Mary A. Gorsline, aged 10 months.

HUTTON.—On Monday, July 13, at No. 229 West 34th st., JOHN HUTTON, a native of St. Andrew's, Scotland, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

LIMMER.—On Tuesday, July 14, Mr. JOHN M. LIMMER, printer, a native of Bury St. Edmund's, England, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 7th st., (first house from Broadway,) Williamsburg, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., on Monday, 13th inst., of neuralgia of the heart, FRANCES L., widow of William L. Lockwood, and daughter of the late Seril Dodge, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, I. W. Condit, No. 49 East 29th st.

McILVEEN.—At New-Baltimore, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., Mrs. LOUISA McILVEEN, daughter of the late Leonard Haight.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, July 14, 1874, ALICE, infant daughter of Wilson and Fanny Taylor.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 628 Greenwich st.

VON GAHLEN.—At Carlsbad, Bohemia, Austria, July 13, ELISE VON GAHLEN, sister of Mrs. C. B. Muir, of Brooklyn.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 12th inst., ANGELICA, daughter of the late James Van Rensselaer, of Utica.

Funeral services at the chapel in Green-Wood Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOGENARIAN CURED BY BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, after suffering fifteen years.

TIFFIN CITY, Ohio, June 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I will give you a full statement of my disease. THE BETHESDA WATER has improved my urine; there is no mucus or sediment in it. The great trouble with me was the suppression of the urine. I could pass no water without artificial means. This trouble is of fifteen years' duration. My appetite and my digestive organs are as good as ever. My vital organs seem to be as sound as ever. I can now go three hours without voiding water, which I could not do before drinking the Bethesda. I am an old man, nearly eighty-one years of age.

Truly yours, EPHRAIM PORTER.

Depot, offices, and free pamphlets, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. DR. A. HAWLEY HEATH.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

LONDON AND PARIS CABS.

HISTORY OF THE METROPOLITAN CAB SYSTEM.

From the London Echo.

There are cabs and cabs. There is the gay and dashing Hansom, with a horse of good family, thriving especially upon the *jeunesse dorée*, with a driver, a marvel of skill and audacity, ready, with equal address, to do battle for his fare or to plunge into the maze of London traffic, and to steer a careful way through densely crowded streets. The pace of the London cab of this sort generally appears absolutely terrific to a Parisian, whose *fiacre*, though, as we shall see, it has merits of its own, usually travels at something less than the speed of a London four-wheeler. We are not, however, about to speak of the best cabs of London, but rather of the average vehicle, and on this ground it must be admitted that, in point of comfort, though not of safety, the London cab is acknowledged to stand just above the wheelbarrow. The cab horse has been adopted by all artists, whether comic or serious, as the symbol of all that is miserable in horseflesh. The cabman is a long-suffering mortal, who revenges his sufferings, whenever he can, upon the public, charging over some of them and over-charging others, but, nevertheless, one of "our own flesh and blood," and a man, we hardly venture to say more, but we may say as much (or nearly) sinned against as sinning. Of the laws which have at various times been passed with reference to cabs, the cabman has disobeyed or evaded most, until he has got them altered. The only law which he has at all consistently obeyed is the rule of the road. We do not suppose that we shall ever obtain, or that it would be reasonable for us to expect to obtain, a better class of cabmen, though their licensing regulations are susceptible of improvement. The cabman is not, by any means, as black as the fare—who often, by the way, treats him very meanly—paints him. His faults are the almost necessary product of the life of exposure, hardship, and uncertainty which he leads. But it may be hoped that the cab will improve, and in order that it should do so we are of opinion that what is chiefly wanting is that the cab business should be taken up by capitalists upon a somewhat larger scale. In fact, that some association should arise to do for our cabs what the General Omnibus Company has done for our omnibuses. The chief reason why the ordinary cab is a vehicle so comfortless, so ugly, and, usually, so dirty, is that it is that there is wanting in the cab business that energy, system, and enterprise which capital alone can give. Take the following description of the *fiacre* of Paris, which we quote from the current number of a monthly magazine, and which every one qualified to pronounce an opinion will at once acknowledge to be true: "The *fiacre* of the Parisian public is always clean, both within and without; the panels are polished, the brass is bright, the sides are softly padded, and the seats have springs; the glasses are shining, the movement is easy, and there is about half as much room again in it as in one of ours intended to accommodate the same number." Now, what is the main cause of the difference between the London cab and the Paris *fiacre*, so greatly to the advantage of the latter? That cause is, we affirm, to be found mainly in the fact that Paris "cabbed"—if we may coin a word—on a large scale, and London upon a small scale. The London cab usually belongs to an individual of some, but not very extensive means, who lets several out to drivers, or drives his cab himself. We believe the terms usually are that the driver of a four-wheeler shall bring back 15s. a day, and the driver of a Hansom £1. What the driver can earn beyond this he keeps. If his earnings for the day fall short of this, he has next morning to make up the required sum before he takes out his cab. It is his interest to make as much out of cab and horse or horses during the day as possible. Provided he brings back the one on four legs and the other on two or four wheels, as the case may be, and his twenty or fifteen shillings, he is held to have performed the whole duty of a cabman. The condition of things is, therefore, this: The cab was safe to drive in when last licensed. The horse, if he falls, can mostly get up again. But there is not, and there cannot be, that careful management of horse and vehicle which is practiced, for example, by the General Omnibus Company with us, or by the Compagnie Générale, to whom 3,200 of the 7,372 *fiacres* of Paris belong. This association turns out yearly from its workshops from 400 to 500 cabs, or *fiacres*, as the French say, and owns, or did in September, 1873, 9,000 horses of an average value of £32 each. Before one of these *fiacres* is allowed to go out in the morning a wheelwright has tried every bolt, examined every screw, looked to the springs, the axles, the locks, and hinges of the doors. Meanwhile, a veterinary surgeon has looked to the horse, whose shoes have likewise been examined by a blacksmith, and whose harness has also passed through a careful review. All this is over and done before the driver makes his appearance in the morning. At 6:30 o'clock, when he arrives, he finds a thoroughly-overhauled horse put to a thoroughly-overlooked vehicle, and he has nothing to do but to take the reins in his hand and drive away. He keeps a way-bill, upon which he is bound to enter all the details of his day's work. He is paid three shillings a day as wages, and, of course, he keeps the "*pour boires*" (French for driver's money) which may have been given to him. The horse which he drives is chosen with considerable care, and trained for the work and hardship which he will have to go through with much patience. Looked after with great care, well stabled and well fed, the animal is found to last in sufficient strength and vigor for from three to five years. After that he is sold generally to one of the smaller proprietors of *fiacres*. In fact, when a horse leaves the service of the Paris Company, he is, we should say, in about the condition of health and vigor in which he would begin his career between the shafts of the London four-wheeled cab. The Compagnie Générale of Paris happens at the present moment to be exceptionally well horsed, owing to its old horses having been all eaten or killed in battle during the war, and its having consequently been compelled to purchase a complete new stud. But at ordinary times, we take it that the stables of the Compagnie Générale are about on the same footing of efficiency with those of the London General Omnibus Company. In considering the state of London cabs, we have only incidentally mentioned the Hansom cab. The Hansom cab is, in certain respects, immensely better than a four-wheeler. It is drawn by a horse that can generally go, and it is neither so noisy nor so dirty as the four-wheeler. But then it must be remembered that the Hansom cab is, after all, a very inferior vehicle considering the cost of hiring it. Both sorts of cabs would unquestionably be greatly improved by the bringing of more capital, which is only another way of saying more system and more intelligence, into the cab business, and when London shall have—if that time should ever come—a General Cab Company, we shall, but not we fear before, possess better cabs, not merely as an exception, but rather as a general rule.

BULL-FIGHT EXTRAORDINARY.

The *South Pacific Times*, published at Callao, Peru, under date of June 29, reports that a bull-fight took place the day previous, (Sunday,) in that city, in which a Chinaman and two women took part. Previous to the appearance of these performers, however, two or three bulls were brought out and worried for half an hour each. One was slowly tortured to death, after being stabbed in about twenty different places, but the other two, after undergoing the same process, refused to die, and were driven bleeding and wearied back to the yard. The fourth was a celebrated bull, and the Chinaman took particular good care to keep far enough from it to prevent damage to either party. At last the chief attraction of the day appeared. A *chola* woman on horseback took her position in the centre of the arena to "receive" the bull, as it is termed, on his being let loose. She did "receive" him, but in a way she had not expected. The whole affair was over in a minute. Directly the bull charged, her horse turned tail, and the bull knocked both him and the equestrienne over. The horse stood still; the bull proceeded to gore the unfortunate woman, and the "gallant" bull-fighters amused themselves by keeping a respectful distance from the animal. The bull was prevented killing the woman by his attention being drawn off by the appearance of a volunteer with a poncho, who was also knocked down for his pains. At this stage of the proceedings there was intense excitement, and the bull was finally dispatched.

MARRIED ON A BORROWED LICENSE.

A letter from Careyville, Campbell County, Tenn., to the Knoxville *Chronicle*, shows up the ingenious deed of a thrifty but unscrupulous man in that locality. It says: "Last Sunday, by Squire Warnack, at this place, were married William Logston to a Mrs. Davis. Both persons have living undivorced consorts, of whom they had wearied. For some reason, possibly economy, Mr. Logston did not apply for and receive a license in the usual way, but instead, took one that had been issued to his brother George, in November, 1871. He erased George's and the lady's name, inserted William and the maiden name of the woman to be married, and changed the date to June, 1874. After being tied together the couple left for the railroad, before a return was made of the license, George Logston had been married with the same license by an unauthorized person, and no return was made to the clerk which accounts for its convenience for second use."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 14, R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John Whipple, Esq., Referee, sold the three three and one half-story brick houses and plot of land, 74 by 93.11, known as Nos. 83, 85, and 87 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) north side, 206.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, to James H. Fay, attorney for mortgagee, for an aggregate of $48,400.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5 No. 119 East Forty-sixth street, north side, 135 feet west of Lexington avenue, to Louis Friedman, plaintiff, for $3,000 over mortgage of and interest, $12,420; total, $15,420. The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises No. 34 John street to July 30, and the foreclosure sale of the two plots of land on Prescott avenue and Nichols place, Dyckman estate, North New-York, to Sept. 15.

In regard to the adjourned foreclosure sale by James M. Miller of the store and lot No. 136 William street, nothing was done, and the supposition is that the parties to the litigation have come to a settlement of the case.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the east side of Sullivan street, 87.4 feet south of Grand street, to July 24.

Lamison & Son, No. 6 Pine street, report having sold, by private contract, the four-story and basement brown-stone house, and lease of lot 28.8 by 100 by 131, known as No. 630 Fifth avenue, for $125,000. The house is newly finished, and the lease is from Columbia College and has thirteen years to run, at the yearly ground rent of $1,000, with covenants for three renewals of twenty-one years each. Judge Hilton is the purchaser.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auction sales noted for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange, with the exception of the two last mentioned:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Cornelius Minor, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, south side, 68.3 feet east of St. Ann's avenue. Also, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Milhado, Esq., Referee, of nineteen lots on Flatbush road, southwest corner of Johnson avenue, in the town of New Lots.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of the block, bounded by Eleventh avenue and the Hudson River, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, containing seventy-two lots, known as the Manhattan Market. Also similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the premises No. 89 Bowery.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 101.10, and 23.9 by 99, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By R. V. Harnett, at New Lots, Kings County, on the ground, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. F. Murray, Esq., Referee, of three lots, 100 by 75, on Liberty street, south-west corner of Eldert's lane.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale on the premises of 1.400 building lots, situate on the old race course, at Secaucus, N. J. The property is held in trust by Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Bishop of New-Jersey, and the sale is made by his order, and the proceeds will be applied to the building of a reformatory school for boys. Warrantee deeds will be given to each purchaser direct from the Bishop. Free excursion tickets and maps can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JULY 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three and a half story brick house and lot, 24.6x93, No. 83 Clinton place, (8th st.,) n. s., 206.6 ft. w. of 5th av.	$15,600
1 three and a half story brick house and lot, 24.6x93, No. 85 Clinton place, 8th st.) adjoining	16,200
1 three and a half story brick house and lot, 24.6x93, No. 87 Clinton place, (8th st.,) adjoining	16,600

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20x100.5, No. 119 East 46th st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of Lexington av.	15,420

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 13.

Christopher st., n. s., 91.9 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 25x90	$12,000
Ludlow st., No. 14, e. s., 124.4 ft. n. of Canal st.	1,680
Mott st., s. w. s., 847.10 ft. s. e. of Terrace place, 64x100, Melrose South	9,500
30th st., s. s., 372.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.6x98.9	8,250
42d st., s. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 10th av., 19.7x98.9	1,980
43d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 19x100.5	15,000
50th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5	40,000
73d st., n. s., 515 ft. w. of 3d av., 17x102.2	12,000
111th st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.10	3,000
114th st., n. s., 173.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 15.7x100.10	12,000
Lexington av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 20x80	25,000
Madison av., n. w. corner 38th st., 25x79.8; 38th st., n. s., 179.8 ft. w. of Madison av., 20.4x50; one plot	100,000
Opdyke av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100	550
Opdyke av., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100	550
Opdyke av., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights	550

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

5th av., w. s., 57.5 ft. n. of 50th st., 28.8x131	$125,000

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., n. w. corner 57th st., 3 years, per year.	$1,500

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND, 50x200 feet, fronting on Clinton av. and extending through to Vanderbilt av., with first-class dwelling and barn thereon, known as No. 366 Clinton av., in the City of Brooklyn. This property occupies one of the most delightful situations in Brooklyn, fronts east, is in good order, free from everything objectionable in its surroundings, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Parties desiring to purchase may ascertain prices, terms, &c., by inquiring of H. H. LAMPORT, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, or at office of Continental Insurance Company, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE.—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN., A HOUSE and several acres of ground; house is 50x50 in the main part, with additional wings 25x25, of Haddam granite, substantially built on a site which gives a commanding and picturesque view of the Connecticut. It is situated on the beautiful avenue known as High st., opposite the college. The grounds are ornamented with a variety of trees remarkable for their arrangement and beauty. There are a stable and other out-buildings and a fine garden. The place fronts on two streets, and may be advantageously cut up into city lots. It is a beautiful home, and desirable as an investment; four hours from New-York. Apply to Mrs. LUCY F. COLTON, as above, or to ELIAL F. HALL, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY to secure an investment in improved and landed property most desirably located, and accessable to this City, that can be found on investigation; solicited by those meaning business. Address F. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM, FIFTY ACRES; stock, crops, farming implements, free from incumbrance; also, several others very desirable, for sale or exchange. J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE one, three, or five acre plots that will insure them 200 per cent; terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
RIGHT REV. M. A. CORRIGAN,
BISHOP OF NEW-JERSEY, HAS DIRECTED
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
TO SELL AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THE PREMISES AT
SEACAUCUS, N. J.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874,
1,400 NICE BUILDING LOTS.

Proceeds to be applied toward building a Reformatory School for Boys. Purchasers will get their deeds direct from the Bishop.

IT IS WORTH THE PRICE OF A LOT TO OWN HIS SIGNATURE.

FREE EXCURSION AND BANQUET. HARRISON'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Terms, $10 monthly payments. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Excursion cards of JOHN HALLIARD, Esq., No. 9 Exchange place, Jersey City; WEEKS & CRISSEY, No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken; or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 92 LEXINGTON av.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, July 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
By orders of Administrators,

The three-story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, No. 92 Lexington av., between 26th and 27th sts.; lot 19.9x78 feet; house 19.9x about 40 feet, containing all the modern improvements.

Terms liberal and title indisputable.

Maps and further particulars at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and maps of property apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill on Hudson, or 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT JERE. JOHNSON'S EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, July 16, 1874,
220 VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND,
situated on
PRESIDENT STREET BOULEVARD,
CARROLL AND CROWN STS.,
BROOKLYN;
EAST NEW-YORK, ALBANY, AND TROY AVS.,
FLATBUSH.

The above lots are handsomely located, commanding a fine view, surrounded by improvements of all kinds, and within thirty minutes of the City Hall by six lines of horse-cars. It is near Prospect Park and Sackett Street Park Way, (the Flatbush lots are only four blocks from the park,) and a branch of the New Rapid Transit Line will run in front of this property.

All parties having money to invest will find this a rare opportunity, where the value is sure to double in a short space of time. Attend this sale, as the entire property is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. For maps and further particulars apply to J. G. DAVISON, Trustee, Room No., 12 No. 202 Broadway, New-York; DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, and at the sales-room, Brooklyn.

ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the Manufacturing Property at Belvidere, N. J., which was advertised for June 12, stands adjourned to Aug. 6. For particulars, apply to

The Belvidere Manufacturing Company,
Belvidere, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF FIXTURES AND STORE, No. 153 West st., near Washington Market. Apply to C. W. PLYER, No. 67 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A CITY DWELLING IN GOOD REPAIR, costing about $20,000. A country place of twenty-five acres, remarkably beautiful and healthy, and an excellent village dwelling, both unincumbered, offered in payment. Owner only address Box No. 14 Somerville, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.
"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos.	5,118	5,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
	6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
	4,446	3,697	6,326	5,675	
	3,700	6,668	4,898	6,410	
	3,669	4,358	3,520	6,167	
	5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
	5,489	5,387	3,112	5,714	
	4,809	4,705	5,129	5,540	
	6,085	3,801	3,790	5,926	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

For sale by VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

$200,000
FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS
OF THE
Black River and Morristown Railroad,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
GUARANTEED BY THE UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,

Paying Seven per Cent. interest, January and July, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce. Only $13,500 issued per mile. The Utica and Black River Railroad pays its stockholders not only Six per Cent. on its stock, but carries a balance to its surplus fund. We confidently recommend these bonds for investment as a No. 1 Home Security.

For sale by
LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

Deposits received and interest allowed. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks sold strictly on commission.

A general Banking Business transacted.

For Sale,
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other STOCKS and BONDS, all strictly first-class, paying from 10 to 20 per cent., at a large reduction below par, offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

A Prime Investment.
Hudson County, New-Jersey, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1894, AT A BARGAIN,
NEW-YORK CITY SEVENS,
NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Company.—S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Office No. 227 South 4th st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened on MONDAY, July 13 next.

A quarterly dividend of Two and a half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 24th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 346 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	155,000

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER,
President.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared; also an extra dividend of FIVE Per Cent., both payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 Broadway.

Capital, . . .	$150,000 00
Surplus, . . .	89,639 42
Assets, ...	$239,639 42

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.) was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, corner FULTON ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., opposite Crosby st.,
NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five dollars and under Five Hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 20th) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER OF 12TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
GEO. C. WALDO, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 21
will draw interest from July 1.

E. R. KENNEDY, Sec. WM. C. BUCKMASTER, Pres.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCHOFIELD, Vice Presidents.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Scotch Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful in any capacity in a good home; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very intelligent young girl, who is competent in all branches; can do fine washing and ironing very nicely, and will be generally useful in any capacity; has best references from all former employers. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing if required; has good City reference; can be seen at last employer's residence, No. 34 West 39th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY sisters, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN; MOST EXcellent cook for private family, Summer boarding-house, hotel, &c.; lived in the best private families; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, all kinds of made dishes, &c.; baking. country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do cooking, washing, or ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful and economical servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; HAS very best reference from private families in this City; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant man and wife; no children; is a thorough cook and waiter, or would take charge of an invalid gentleman; is highly recommended. Call or address W. C., No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; is a good laundress; is willing and obliging; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together; in country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT young woman as first-class cook; has good City reference for five years; will not object to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,166 1st av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS cook and laundress in a respectable family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 304 East 24th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN AS cook or general house-work in a small family; six years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH, FAMILY cook; has the best of references from her home and this City. Can be seen at No. 1233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in an American family, with two years' City reference. Call at No. 32 3d av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper, or as family seamstress; best of references. Call or address No. 217 East 72d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; speaks German and English; as housekeeper or to take care of children. Apply at No. 223 West 17th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, for country or City; has the best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS IN either City or country. Call for two days at No. 82 3d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable girl, who has had experience and is very kind and attentive to children; is a nice family seamstress, or will do the chamber-work; is a willing, good-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up an infant from birth; would see after one or two grown children; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good family seamstress and very fond of children; no objections to the country; wages $16; the very best reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress, with good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway; French Office, No. 405 5th av., and No. 18 West 37th st., removed.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS HER work; can take charge of an infant from its birth; good reference. Call at 317 East 32d st., from 9 till 5.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; speaks good English; has excellent references as to capability and honesty; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; would assist with children. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

TRUSTWORTHY SERVANTS FOR ALL positions (male and female) at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTErian woman in a private family as waitress and chamber-work, or would do general house-work; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 338 East 26th, between 1st and 2d avs.; would not object to a short distance in the country.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; one who understands her work; no objection to chamber-work. Can be seen from 9 till 5 at No. 317 East 32d st.

WASHING WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, at her home; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 89 6th av., third floor, back room.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Scotch butler; salary not so much an object as a good family, either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-eight years, no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and first rate laundress; can also wait at table, do chamber-work, care milk, make butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (COLored,) as first-class coachman; good, honest, sober, and industrious; is a careful and safe driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer; no objection to the City or country. Call or address No. 504 Moulton st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty in every respect; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A thoroughly reliable and competent man, married; is a good plain gardener; willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Apply to or address, No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG married Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Address J. S., No. 155 West 51st st., or Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman in City or country; eight years in his last place. Call for two days or address No. 45 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; is capable of taking charge and caring for horses, harness, and carriages, thoroughly; good references given. Can be seen at the Mission, No. 135 West 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—HAVING THE HIGHEST RECOMmendation from his late employers as coachman and groom. Inquire for or address F. W., No. 136 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avs., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUAtion for a competent and careful coachman. Call or address W. S., at harness store No. 644 6th av., or at No. 212 West 59th st. for W. S.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, to go in the country; understands all kinds of farming and the care of horses thoroughly; is willing and obliging; also, his sister as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of reference, if required. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

FARMER, GARDENER, AND COACHMAN.—By a Swede, single; is fully competent in all the above branches; willing and obliging; best references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MAN who has had many years' experience in this country and abroad; moderate compensation expected; excellent references. Address Martin Frank, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN.—BY A BELGIAN, AGED TWENTY-six years, speaks some English, who is a good wheelright and blacksmith; handy as a carpenter; also can repair machinery, make iron doors, repair locks, do farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANISH PROTESTant single man, aged thirty-eight years, who can act as watchman, nurse a sick or invalid person, care or drive horse, or as general in-door servant; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG ITALIAN MAN AS VALET to a gentleman or children; has excellent papers; also has diploma; speaks several languages; will assist in any way; wait on table, or elsewhere. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH-man, who speaks English; is a first-class waiter or valet; no objection to the country; is but a short time in this country; best City reference from his last place. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED man and wife together; man as first-class waiter; wife as laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; good reference. Address S. A. P., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BELGIAN PROTestant waiter; has best of testimonials from first families in this City; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND COLLECTOR in a lumber-yard, who can command capital to be used in the business as a loan or partner. Address LUMBER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUTH IN A COMMISSION house; one who lives with parents; salary, $100 first year. Address Post Office Box No. 1,191.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON
DE BLANC,
NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

STORAGE.—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE HANdled carefully and stored in a perfectly dry room, free from moth and dust. Upholstering in every branch. WM. W. GORDON, No. 1,002 6th av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

TELEGRAPH POLES WANTED.—1,000 OR 2,000 poles, twenty-five feet long, five inches at top; chestnut or red cedar; deliverable in the harbor of New-York.

Address Post Office Box No. 3,098.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, No. 4,031, for TEN SHARES of the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, issued to George Dowd. A suitable reward will be given for its return to D. M. WILCOX, No. 591 Broadway, New-York, or to GEORGE DOWD, Madison, Conn.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Joseph S. Woolf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirtieth day of July, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the sixth day of July, 1874.

jy8-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....July 18
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anglia, Wed'day...July 15	India, Wednesday...July 29
Utopia, Saturday...July 18	Ethiopia, Saturday...Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day. July 22	Australia, Wed'day. Aug. 5
Victoria, Saturday. July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, July 18.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....July 13	COLINA.....July 25
CYBELE.....July 18	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.....July 13	SWITZERLAND.....July 25
NEDERLAND.....Aug. 6	COLINA.....Aug. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.....$90 | Second cabin.....$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardesses.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE.....July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ——.....July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 11, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece...July 18, 9 A. M. | The Queen...Aug. 1, 8 A. M.
Egypt...July 25, 1 P. M. | Italy.....Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.....Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD.....Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT.....Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125...Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, July 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA.....July 25
COLORADO.....Aug. 8
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama..July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama..July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama..July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 15.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

Shippers of goods per steam-ship GEORGIA, for Charleston, S. C., advertised to sail WEDNESDAY, July 15, are hereby notified to change their insurance to steam-ship COLUMBIA, to sail in her place.
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....July 17
ATLAS.....Aug. 7
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....July 9
ANDES.....July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....July 30

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 29, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2:30, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The staunch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00, 9:40, and 10:45 A. M.; foot of 24th st., 10:30 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2. CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27; Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to
S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Englewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., is open for guests.
Board $3 per day.
A liberal arrangement made with permanent families and traveling agents.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
D. P. PETERS, Manager.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.
Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IRVING HOUSE,

(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.
THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.
Board $17 50 to $21 per week.
ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON PALISADES, BETWEEN Fort Lee and Englewood.—Good board at panic prices; bath, &c.; send for circular: Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, LONG Island, is now open for the season.
I. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LEBANON COTTAGE,

Cornwall, on the Hudson. A cool, pleasant, and home-like cottage, with large piazza and water view, on high ground, pure mountain air, with good board; liberal arrangements. Particulars at No. 48 West 15th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house, among the Catskills; fine shade, drives, and walks; at moderate prices. For particulars inquire at Earle's Hotel, on Thursday or Friday, the 16th and 17th, of J. S. DE FRATE.

COUNTRY BOARD, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—PLEASANT house, well shaded on high ground, twelve minutes' walk from depot; liberal table. Address Miss KNAUFFT, Montclair. Reference, J. S. Franklin, No. 8 Liberty place, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARD AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON.—Location, rooms, and table first class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY. Inquire of P. H. KRANZ, No. 9 Court st., Brooklyn, or address Mrs. WATERS, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C S B Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 12th.....7:15 A. M.	Saturday, 11th...7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 12th.....7:00 P. M.	Sunday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 7:00 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th.....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th.....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th. 8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday 16th...4:00 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE TO PURCHASE CONSIDERATION money mortgages, discount liberal, that will be taken in part payment of great Brooklyn sale of lots at the Jeremiah Johnson Exchange, No. 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on the 16th. Go and get map and attend.
J. G. DAVISON, Trustee,
No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 12.

$5,000.—UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY for safe and profitable investment; active or silent. H. E. FARNSWORTH, 133 Nassau st.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A POSITION; could invest some money, if desired. Address M. N. O., Daily Times Office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES, in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS. CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE.—PONY TURNOUT; BEAUTIFUL BAY pony; warranted sound and kind; top phaeton and harness, gold mountings, nearly new; will be sold cheap; owner going to Europe. Call at or address No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.
NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, (EAST 20TH ST.)—Rooms, single and en suite, for first-class parties, with board; location unexceptionable, and particularly desirable for the Summer; house extra size; privilege of the park.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

ONE LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, FIRST floor, $20; large rooms on second and third floors, $10 each, with board; table unexceptionable. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable second floor room; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; first-class references.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A SINGLE gentleman, No. 109 Clinton place, $3 per week.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., PLEASANT ROOMS FOR the Summer months, at low rates.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS HINSDALE

CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—SEND FOR THE School and College Directory, containing complete list of schools, together with extensive descriptions of leading institutions. Sent free on application. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER TO INSTRUCT AND educate three children, from eight to fifteen years of age; must be highly accomplished, thoroughly educated, not under middle age, good disposition, &c. Address with references, O. H. R., Box No. 1,385 New-York City Post Office, stating age, how long teaching, and when, amount of salary expected for devoting whole time to this service. Parties desiring an interview without answering all the above will not be noticed.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.

THE COOLEST
PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW-YORK.
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!

Nothing approaching it in magnitude and magnificence has ever been known. It is the fashionable resort of the Metropolis. Its daring races and marvelous exhibition of highly-trained animals are alike interesting and instructive to old and young. The vast menagerie of

RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS

should be viewed by every child in the land.

Mlle. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,

every afternoon and evening, concluding her thrilling exhibition with

RIDING HER VELOCIPEDE UPON A SINGLE WIRE

elevated seventy feet in the air, and extending lengthwise with the amphitheatre.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S
grand experimental
BALLOON ASCENSION FROM THE HIPPODROME
every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon.

FIVE-HUNDRED-MILE WALK.

At five minutes after 12, on the morning of July 20, Mr. Edward Mullen, the Champion Walker of the world, will commence the herculean task of walking Five Hundred Miles in six consecutive days. A special track circling the inner inclosure, or garden of the Hippodrome, will be assigned the pedestrian, who will continue to walk in full view of the audience, and without interference with the regular programme. A competent committee will be selected, in whom the public will have confidence, who will see that every detail is carried out as announced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY.

Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, July 16.
MME. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S TROUPE OF PARISIAN CAN CAN, or CHAHUT DANCERS, composed of THIRTY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS, in conjunction with which will be presented an ATTRACTIVE MODERN OLIO.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Box-sheet now open to secure seats.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HARRY CLIFFORD.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The Young Actor,	The Young Actor, Mr.
Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD,	HARRY CLIFFORD,
in McCloskey's	in McCloskey's
Great Sensation, entitled	New Sensation, entitled
POMP; or,	LIFE OR DEATH,
WAY DOWN SOUTH.	with efficient cast.

MONDAY, July 20, C. W. BARRY in ROPED IN.

SOCIETE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE.

GRAND FRENCH SUMMER FESTIVAL,
For the benefit of the
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
At HAMILTON PARK, corner of 69th st. and 3d av.,
On WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.
Festival to begin at 4 P. M.
Ticket, for a gentleman and ladies, $1.
Can be had at the office of the President, No. 110 Spring st., and at the Treasurer's office, No. 717 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. 50 CENTS.

LONDON BY DAY.
Open daily from 10 till dusk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the following is a description of the respective names used and private mark or marks branded or stamped by the undersigned (respectively engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors) on their respective butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, quarter-casks, and kegs, and this is published under and in pursuance of an act entitled an "Act in relation to the sale, use, and disposition of butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, or kegs used in the manufacture of malt liquor," passed April 22, 1864, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, Session laws of 1864:

Manufacturers' Name.	Brand and Stamp.
FLANAGAN & WALLACE.	H. Howard & Co., Cornwall, N. Y. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. Wm. R. Lawrence & Co., New-York. B. Johnson, New-York. Jessup, Cole & Postley, N. Y. H. Howard & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. R. Cole & Co., New-York. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., New-York. Flanagan & Wallace, N. Y.
DAVID JONES.	D. Jones, New-York.
C. P. HAWKINS.	C. P. Hawkins, N. Y.
HADDOCK & LANGDON.	Read Bros., Troy, N. Y. M. P. Read, New-York. T. T. Read, New-York. Haddock & Langdon, N. Y. E. Tracy, Lansingburgh.
TRACY & RUSSELL.	Tracy & Russell, New-York. A. McLachlan, N. Y. H. Bowler, Troy, N. Y.
MACPHERSON SMITH & DONALD SMITH.	Smith & Brother, N. Y. MacPherson Smith & Donald Smith.
HENRY F. COX.	H. F. Cox, New-York. H. F. Cox, Jersey City. S. Wescott, New-York.
HENRY FERRIS & SONS.	Henry Ferris, New-York. H. Ferris & Son, New-York. Ferris & Son, New-York. H. Ferris, New-York, Steam Ale. H. Ferris & Sons, N. Y.
BETZ & CO.	Betz & Co. Clausen & Betz.
T. C. LYMAN & CO.	Henry Howard, New-York. T. C. Lyman & Co., New-York.
MILBANK BROTHERS.	Milbank Bros., New-York. C. & S. Milbank, New-York. Milbank.
T. BEVERIDGE & CO.	J. Bevridge & Co., Newburgh. T. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
AMSDELL BROS.	Amsdell Bros., Albany.
CLAUSEN & BAUR.	Clausen & Baur, New-York.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS.	P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark.
HOWARD & FULLER.	Howard & Fuller, Brooklyn.
M. VASSAR & CO.	M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie Ale.
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	G. & D., N. Y. J. G. Gottsberger, New-York.
H. CLAUSEN & SON.	H. Clausen, New-York. H. Clausen & Son, New-York. H. C. & Son, N. Y. H. Clausen & Son, N. Y. Henry Clausen, New-York.
W. A. MILES & CO.	Wm. B. Miles, New-York. W. B. & A. Miles, New-York. W. A. Miles & Co., New-York.
JOHN F. ROTTMANN.	Rottman & Eckhoff, N. Y. J. Rottmann, N. Y. Atlantic Brewery.
TAYLOR & SON.	Taylor & Son., Albany Imperial Ale. J. Taylor & Sons., Albany Imperial Ale.
HERMAN KOEHLER.	Herman Koehler, N. Y. Herman Koehler. Koehler Bros., New-York. Koehler Brothers. H. Harmon, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874. }

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY DIRECTION OF G. T. ROSE, Receiver of the Madder Color Company, of New-York, will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 28th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, the following-described property, to wit:

Patent No. 120,393, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 268, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in dyeing and printing madder colors.

Patent No. 120,392, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 267, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in compositions of madder for dyeing.

Patent No. 110,277, granted to Edward S. Renwick as Trustee, for seventeen years, from Dec. 20, 1870. Assignment of Renwick to company recorded T. 13, page 211, of Transfer of Patents, Jan. 9, 1871. Patent for improvement in the manufacture of colors and their application to fabrics.

Patent No. 99,105. Assignment to company Dec. 14, 1870, and certificates of ratification of said assignments to said company of said letters patent. Recorded Dec. 20, 1870, in Liber Q 13, page 221, of Transfer of Patents. Patent for a new and useful invention of an improved method of fixing pigments to fibrous and textile materials, and was issued Jan. 25, 1870.—New-York, 13th July, 1874. G. THEO. ROSE,
Receiver Madder Color Company of New-York.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—The undersigned assignees in bankruptcy, of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the one undivided fourth part of about ninety acres of land in Allegheny County, Penn.; due bill of Samuel B. Hackett for $125; account of B. C. Paddock, $150; 100 shares of the stock of the Sheron Silver Mining Company, of Montana; twenty-nine shares of the stock of the Tirdinte Creek Oil and Lumber Company; 111 shares of the stock of the Noble Well Oil Company; two shares of the stock of the Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York; judgment against Richard W. Seaman for $4,158 14, with interest from Oct. 12, 1872.—Dated July 14, 1874.
WM. APGAR, Assignee.
No. 187 Greenwich street, New-York.
RICH. V. HARNETT, Esq., Auctioneer.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. JACKSON and HENRY SAGE, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction all the uncollected demands, debts, claims, and judgments of the estate of said Jackson and Sage, at the office of Charles H. Bannigan, No. 14 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1874, 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1874. JAMES T. HOBART,
Assignee of Jackson & Sage.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, July 25, 1874, noon, at repair-yard, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st., one steam fire engine, hose, jumper, &c. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE

WILL REOPEN
On MONDAY, July 20,
with CHARLES GAYLER'S new and successful serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
During the recess this popular theatre has been REFRESCOED, RENOVATED, AND DECORATED.
The play will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY,
and
A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
including the best artists in the City.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
the grand legendary drama, entitled,
FAUSTUS; OR, THE DRACHANFELS.
New and elegant scenery, magical charms and effects, original music, fine cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement of Mr. GEO. DARRELL in his Drama of
TRUMP CARDS.
Preceded by the Farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS,
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to
W. G. STEINMETZ,
Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (THIRD STORY, }
BANK BUILDING,) FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., }
BALTIMORE, MD., July 15, 1874. }

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN PATAPSCO River, will be received until noon of July 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

FOR TWO ENGINE BOILERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 27, 1874, for furnishing two steam boilers for Engines Nos. 27 and 29. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., July 24, 1874, for 1,000 lineal feet of dressed base course stone for park enclosing wall.

For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., July 24, 1874, for 245 tons coal.

For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
HORACE GRAY, } Executors of
GEORGE CABOT WARD, } Richard Warren
B. FRANK SMITH, } Weston.
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.
RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-law6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.
SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART-B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES, }
mh25-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, }
m20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874. GEORGE ACKERMAN,
Executor.
f18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.
ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-law6mW*

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT—ARTIST, REFORM, AND GEORGE WEST THE WINNERS.

The second meeting of the Monmouth Park Association was inaugurated yesterday. The weather was fine, and the excellent programme arranged for the day's sport attracted a large number of people. In addition to the regular steamers leaving at 7 A. M. and 9:40 A. M., an extra boat was run at 10:40, and all of them carried down the bay merry crowds of excursionists, bent on enjoying the exciting scenes on the turf. The cards of the day presented three races, and all of them promised excellent sport from the character of the various entries. The first race was the ever popular one of mile heats, best three in five, which was won by Artist. Following this was the Monmouth Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, which, being won by an outsider, astonished the knowing ones. The steeple chase was easily captured by George West from Bullet, who, on this occasion, was handicapped to give West eight pounds. The details of the several events are given below:

THE MILE HEATS.

To fittingly inaugurate the sport, the good, old-fashioned race of mile heats, best three in five, was selected. In this there were four entries, viz.: John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, four years; Lawrence & Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, five years; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, and Jas. Donahue's b. c. Artist. The hero of so many mile-heat victories—Fadladeen—did not retain the confidence of the knowing ones on this occasion, and Artist his younger, and consequently fresher rival, became the favorite. The victory of Donnybrook in the two-mile heats last week brought him many supporters, but the well-tried speed and endurance of Artist carried the day, and brought his backers out with plethoric purses. The betting on the result was as follows:

Artist	$135	$200	$350
Fadladeen	140	205	185
Donnybrook	155	200	235
Total	$430	$605	$770

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—Donnybrook was quickest on his legs, and went away with two lengths the best of the start, Fadladeen second, half a length before Artist. As they went round the turn Fadladeen parted company with Artist, and showed him his heels, while he closed within a length of Donnybrook. When they reached the quarter-pole Donnybrook was still a length ahead of Fadladeen, and Artist was two lengths in the rear. Without change of position, they traveled along the backstretch to the half-mile pole, where Artist closed up a little. Coming round the lower turn Fadladeen was allowed his head, and the old horse answered the call made upon him immediately. He went up to the saddle girth of Donnybrook, while Artist was two lengths in the rear. At every stride Fadladeen gained on his competitors, and when they passed the three-quarter pole he was leading Donnybrook a length, while Artist was closing up rapidly. When they came up the homestretch, past the furlong pole, Artist began to look dangerous as he got at the quarter of Donnybrook, where he hung gamely. Fadladeen in the mean time came away, and won the heat by two lengths in 1:49¾, Donnybrook beating Artist a neck and shoulders for second place. Notwithstanding the result of the heat, Artist was the favorite, at the following rates:

Artist	$200	$700	$305
Fadladeen	125	350	210
Donnybrook	75	225	160
Total	$400	$1,275	675

SECOND HEAT.—Donnybrook took the lead at the start by three lengths, the other two being together. Going round the turn Artist left Fadladeen, and like a flash closed up to Donnybrook, and the pair passed the quarter-pole simultaneously, while Fadladeen was four lengths behind. The pace was hot down the backstretch, and Artist began to show in front, amid the cheers of the backers of the Donahue stable. As they approached the half-mile pole Artist left his competitors and passed that point two lengths ahead of Donnybrook, who was three lengths in advance of Fadladeen coming round the lower turn Artist opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, and Fadladeen had headed Donnybrook: the latter beginning to give way. When they had passed the three-quarter pole, and commenced the journey up the backstretch, Fadladeen had left Donnybrook two lengths in his rear, and was chasing Artist determinedly, getting within four lengths of the latter. It was useless, however, as Artist kept his lead, and won easily by five lengths in the very fast time of 1:44¾. Fadladeen was two lengths ahead of Donnybrook. Artist was, of course, a greater favorite than ever, as the following figures will show:

Artist	$400	$500	$465
Donnybrook } Fadladeen }	100	125	125

THIRD HEAT.—Again Donnybrook went off with a good lead of three lengths, Artist second, half a length before Fadladeen. As they went round the turn, Artist rushed up to the saddle girth of Donnybrook, and the pair left Fadladeen half a dozen lengths behind them. When they passed the quarter pole, Artist had changed places with Donnybrook, and led him half a length, while the old horse was ten lengths in the rear. When they began the journey down the homestretch, Artist shot away from Donnybrook, and opened a gap of four lengths immediately, which he increased to six lengths at the half-mile pole, Fadladeen still ten lengths ahead. In this manner they traveled round the longer turn, where Fadladeen dropped further behind. When they came into the home stretch Artist was taken in hand, while, the boy on Donnybrook urged him to his best, and succeeded in closing on Artist and forcing him to recover the pace. Artist then won by two lengths in 1:46¾, Fadladeen just saving his distance.

FOURTH HEAT.—Donnybrook not winning a heat in three was sent to the stable, and the battle was left to the other two. The betting was twenty to one on Artist, but no pools were sold. An even start was effected on the first asking, but at the turn Artist went to the front and led Fadladeen two lengths. When they reached the backstretch Artist had opened a gap of six lengths, by which lead he passed the half-mile pole. On the lower turn he got further away, and endeavored to distance the old horse, but did not succeed, as he got a length inside the distance-stand as Artist reached the winning-post. Time—1:48¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Jersey Jockey Club purse of $700 for all ages, entrance money to second and third horses. Mile heats, best three in five.

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Artist, 4 years, by Asteroid out of Fairy. 108 pounds	3	1	1	1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, 7 years, by War Dance out of Nora Creina, 114 pounds	1	2	3	2
John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years, by Lightning out of Jessamine Porter, 108 pounds	2	3	2	2
Lawrence & S. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington out of Edith	2	3	2	2

Time—1.49¾; 1.44¾; 1.46¾; 1.48¾.

MONMOUTH SEQUEL STAKES.

The second event of the day was the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, which had closed with twenty-one nominations, nine of which were marked on the card as starters, and but eight of them sported colors, viz.: P. Lorillard's ch. f. Vaultress, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, August Belmont's ch. c. Botany Bay, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite. L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., W. Cottrill's ch. c. Planter, and John Coffee's ch. c. Owen Cutler. The fact that Planter ran a trial with his shoes on in 1:43, or thereabouts, had the effect of making the knowing ones plunge heavily on the Cottrill representative, while the lucky Donahue stable had firm supporters, but the race was won by a rank outsider, who sold in the field, and by his victory sent the knowing ones "to Coventry." The disaster can be appreciated by the following quotations:

Planter	$830	$565	$810
Dublin	305	255	340
Vaultress	290	280	350
Vandalite	400	300	305
Reform, Botany Bay, Lutetia H. Owen Cutler.	310	335	360
Total	$2,135	$1,735	$2,165

THE RACE.

Without delay the lot were in their places, and when the starter gave the signal Dublin jumped off in the lead, with Planter second and Vaultress third, the others, with the exception of Owen Cutler, in a bunch. As they went round the turn, Planter assumed the lead and went along at a hot pace. When they passed the quarter-pole Planter was showing the way by three lengths, Dublin second, a length ahead of Lutetia H., Reform fourth, lapped on the quarter by Botany Bay, the others in a neck, and Owen Cutler bringing up the rear. When they were going down the backstretch Planter ran at his best, and speedily opened a gap of six lengths. Vaultress in the meantime was observed to run out from the ruck and was fourth, pressing Lutetia H. hard for the third position. When they passed the half-mile pole Planter was still cutting out the pace, and was leading six lengths, Dublin being second—two lengths in advance of Lutetia H.—with Vaultress at her saddle-girth. As they traveled round the lower turn Vaultress passed into the third place and challenged Dublin, while Lutetia H. fell back among the others, forming the ruck. When they passed the three-quarter pole Planter still held his lead of half a dozen lengths, while Dublin was holding the second place from Vaultress, who was at his saddle-girth. As they came up the homestretch Planter began to lose ground, and ere he passed the furlong-pole he had lost two lengths of his lead. As they approached the stand for the finish of the first mile, Vaultless made a brilliant effort, and came to the head of Dublin, while the pair thus yoked gained rapidly on Planter. As they passed the stand, the latter was showing but three lengths in the lead of Vaultress and Dublin. Vandalite being fourth, the others running so close together that a blanket could have covered them, excepting, of course, Owen Cutler, who could not keep the pace, and was several lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn again, Vandalite made a rush, and passing both Dublin and Vaultress, went into the second place. Dublin then shook off Vaultress and the latter fell back. Planter in the meantime had put on an extra spurt, and when he passed the quarter-pole was showing a clean pair of heels four lengths in front of Vandalite, who was leading Dublin three lengths, while Reform had run out from the ruck and was fourth. As they ran down the backstretch the ruck got thinned out as the pace was hot. They were soon running in Indian file, but Planter was giving way, and Dublin, now passing Vandalite, was closing upon him at every jump. Reform, in the meantime, had been allowed his head, and Vandalite allowed him to take the third place. Thus, at the half-mile pole, Dublin was two lengths in front of Planter, who was a length before Reform. As they came round the lower turn Vandalite, who had apparently been held in for the last quarter, cut loose, rushed up and took the second place from Planter, who suddenly fell back behind Reform. Approaching the three-quarter-pole Reform made his run, and after a magnificent brush with Vandalite got the second place from her. When they passed the three-quarter pole Reform was lapping Dublin, and Vandalite was three-quarters of a length behind them. When they came up the homestretch the greatest excitement ensued. Reform came to the front and Vandalite reached the head of Dublin. At the furlong pole a general shout of "Reform wins," rent the air, for the backers of the field were in ecstacies at the prospect of winning handsome amounts. A few more jumps and Reform had the race certain, for he opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, and won by that distance, in the splendid time of 3:37½, one of the best three-year-old races on record. The struggle between Vandalite and Dublin was most brilliant, but Dublin succeeded in shoving his head in front at the last jump, thus securing second money. Planter was fourth, several lengths behind; Botany Bay fifth, Vaultress sixth, Littell seventh, and Owen Cutler beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Monmouth Sequel Stakes, value $800, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year olds; winner of the Jersey Derby Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; second to receive $200, and the third horse $100 out of the stakes; two miles; twenty-one nominations; value to winner, $1,550.

M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses. Freeks	1
Jas. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee	2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight	3
W. Cottrill's b. c. Planter, by Planet, out of Lark, by Lexington	4
A. Belmont's b. c. Botany Bay, by imp. Australian, out of Bonnet	5
P. Lorillard's ch. f. Vaultress, by Vandal, dam by Childe Harrold	6
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., by Second Boone, out of Meanness	7
John Coffee's ch. c. Owen Cutter, by Leamington, out of Venice	8

Time, 3:37½.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The concluding race of the day was the Long Branch steeple-chase, a handicap for all ages, for which there were five entries, viz.: John Griffin's b. g. Vesuvius, R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, Hugh Gaffney's b. m. Cordelia, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. George West, and G. Lorillard's ch. c. Bullet. Of these Cordelia was withdrawn when they were called to the post. As the chase was a handicap, and Bullet was given eight pounds over his principal antagonist, George West, the race was considered uncertain, and more favorable to the chances of West, especially as the steeple-chase course had been altered and was not so difficult as heretofore. Instead of running beyond the track and into the blind ditches the course was confined within the enclosure of the field and the main track, which made it easier and much more safe for man and beast. The betting on the result was as follows:

George West	$460	$500	$300
Bullet	455	425	255
Vesuvius } Aerolite }	165	210	105
Total	$1,080	$1,135	$660

THE CHASE.

They were started in the field behind the judges' stand, and ran toward the club-house at the turn. Bullet was in the lead, George West second, Aerolite third, and Vesuvius fourth. Their first obstacle was a stone wall, and this West jumped first, followed by Bullet. They ran round the turn inside the field, where they encountered a wall made of turf, and this was well cleared by all of them, West being three lengths in front of Bullet, who was twenty lengths ahead of Aerolite, he being the same distance before Vesuvius, the old horse not being able to keep up with his younger competitors. Over the succeeding jump George West continued to show the way, and there was no change in their relative positions. They now came to the water jump in front of the stand, and West was over first, and followed by Bullet. Aerolite refused the jump, but shied off and went round it, amidst the jeers of the spectators, who called on the jockey to turn back and go the course. This he refused to do, however, and kept on. Vesuvius took the jump, and followed far in the rear, over the next two jumps following the same course. West led Bullet six lengths, and Aerolite again refusing, he was turned back, and was thus out of the race. Vesuvius was by this time far out of the contest, and the only competitors were Bullet and West. When they came round to the water jump for the second time Bullet was six lengths behind West, with no prospect of catching him, for the latter, with his lighter weight, was making a stiff pace. Over every succeeding jump George West increased his lead, and when they ran into the track on the backstretch, West was fifty yards in advance of his competitor. When they came for home, West increased his lead and won in the hollow est manner by a hundred yards or more. Vesuvius came in third, about a mile behind, and Aerolite did not go the course. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Long Branch steeple chase; handicap for all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third horse.

Joseph Donahue's ch. h. George West, by Asteroid, out of Kate Kayes, 150 pounds	1
Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 158 pounds	2
John Griffin's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 140 pounds	3
R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Edith, 135 pounds	0
Hugh Gaffney's b. m. Cordelia, 5 years, by King Lear, out of Dot	dr.

Time, 8:02.

TROTTING AT CATSKILL.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 14.—The Summer meeting of the Catskill Park Association commenced to-day, and will continue three days. The first race was for Purse No. 1, $800, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $400 to first horse, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth.

SUMMARY.

W. McRoberts' br. m. Molly Carew	1	1	1
Edward Flanagan's m. Flora Lee	4	2	2
C. H. Simmons' b. g. Cheston	7	3	3
M. Wolcott's br. m. Gypsie Maid	6	6	4
John Ward's b. g. Uncle Bill	5	4	5
E. Palmer's b. g. Bay Ben	3	5	6
J. H. Goldsmith's br. g. Bateman	8	7	7
H. Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonbury	2	8	8
P. Conover's blk. m. Catskill Girl	dr.		
Jack Feek's b. g. George Smith	dr.		
W. Finegan's b. m. Nora M.	dr.		
A. P. Black's b. g. Kossuth	dr.		
S. A. Tanner's b. g. Gus Tanner	dr.		

Time—2:41, 2:41½, 2:40.

Purse No. 2, $800, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:36; $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth.

SUMMARY.

G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie	1	1	1
E. Root's s. m. Snap	6	8	2
Jack Feek's br. m. Kate	3	4	3
J. Campbell's s. g. Morton	2	5	4
John Murphy's g. g. Jake	8	6	5
J. D. Gillett's g. g. Messenger Boy	5	2	6
J. H. Bertholp's b. m. Lucy Penney	9	9	7
M. W. Cameron's blk. g. Ned Forrest	13	13	8
Dan Mace's s. m. Washburn Maid	10	10	9
E. G. Buck's br. m. Nellie Webster	12	12	10
M. H. Whipple's g. g. Gray Dan	7	7	11
P. Manee's br. m. Bessie B.	4	3	upset.
A. Patterson's c. g. Mountaineer	11	11	dis.
H. H. Warner's s. m. Angeline	dr.		
Wm. J. Boyer's b. m. Bay Beauty	dr.		
E. Powell's blk. g. Frank	dr.		

Time—2:35, 2:37, 2:38½.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

The Board of Appeals, of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interest of the American Trotting Turf, began its July session yesterday at the Everett House. Mr. Thomas J. Vail presided, and a majority of the members were present. The first case heard was that of A. H. Rowe, who appealed from the decision of the Hartford Trotting Association, ruling him off their track because he refused to pay back entry money on his black stallion Tommy. His defense was that his horse was entered for the Hartford trot through the agency of another person, who did not tell him on what day the meeting would take place. He afterward learned that it took place on the same day (Sept. 29, 1873) on which the Mystic Park meeting was to be held, and for which his horse had been previously entered by himself. For that reason he did not send his horse to Hartford, and did not hold that the entry-money had been forfeited by the withdrawal. H. S. Hickner was called upon to answer to a charge of alleged false swearing before the Montgomery County Pennsylvania Agricultural Society on the 12th of June, 1873, before the judges, at the track, in protesting against a horse entered by Jacob Peters. Mr. Hickner was represented by counsel, who produced several statements and affidavits tending to prove that his client's allegations on the occasion in question were undisputable facts.

Mr. A. H. Rowe appealed from the decision of the Beacon Park Association, expelling him from the track because he refused to start his horse after the second heat at the last Fall meeting.

Mr. B. S. Wright appealed from the order of his expulsion from the track of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, on a charge of fraudulently entering his horse John Stewart.

Four years ago Edward S. Stokes, now serving in the State Prison for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., entered his mare Josephine against H. N. Smith's mare Juno at Fleetwood Park, and Stokes appealed against the manner of awarding the stakes. The case has been repeatedly before the Board of Appeals, but has been as often postponed at the request of the respondent. Mr. Whitehead, in behalf of Stokes, called for a hearing of the case yesterday, but it was again adjourned until the December session, the evidence in the case to be in the meantime submitted to the Secretary of the board in writing. After hearing a few other unimportant appeals the board adjourned until 9 A. M. this morning.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAFE ROBBERY.

The investigation which was opened on the 7th inst. in this City in relation to the alleged complicity of the Secret Service Division, under Col. Whitely, in the safe burglary in the office of the District Attorney at Washington, D. C., on the 23d of April, is now nearly concluded, and a report will be made by the Treasury Solicitor to the Secretary of the Treasury in a day or two. The evidence taken during the first two days of the inquiry is said to have disproved two very important allegations made by Hayes at his examination. The first was that he had been sent to Washington on a certain duty by Col. Whitely, and the second that he sent a telegram from Washington to Col. Whitely which was receipted by him. The examination made developed no evidence to sustain these charges. On Friday evening last the investigation in this City was brought to a close, and Mr. Bluford Wilson, the Treasury Solicitor, accompanied by Col. Whitely, started that night for Boston to continue the inquiry. Several witnesses were examined on Saturday, at the Revere House, in that city, whose testimony, taken in connection with that obtained in this City, it is believed completely exonerates Col. Whitely from all complicity in the safe robbery. The investigation has been of the most searching character, and every opportunity has been afforded to Col. Whitely's accusers to establish his connection with the transaction, but they have failed to do so. Major Wilson expressed himself perfectly satisfied that Col. Whitely was innocent of any complicity in the matter, and he telegraphed to Attorney General Williams from Boston on Saturday evening that in his opinion no member of the force had any connection with it. Mr. Wilson returned to New-York on Sunday morning, and Col. Whitely arrived here on Monday morning. Mr. Wilson did not call yesterday at the Secret Service Department in this City. On Monday evening both started for Washington, where Mr. Wilson will draw up his formal report in connection with the investigation.

BASE-BALL.

The farewell game between the Boston and Mutual Clubs took place on the Union Grounds yesterday, and was witnessed by about 2,000 persons. It was closely contested throughout, and was won by the superior batting of the Bostons. Burdock, in the seventh inning, made a grand catch of a line ball, hot from Beals' bat. Allison and Start did the best fielding for the Mutuals, and White and George Wright, who has entirely recovered from the injury received here about a month ago, for the Bostons. The umpiring was very strict. Appended is the score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	1	2	1	7	Higham, c. f.	0	1	0	0
White, c.	1	3	2	0	Allison, c.	1	1	4	0
Spalding, p.	2	2	2	2	Start, 1st b.	0	1	16	0
McVey, r. f.	2	2	1	0	Matthews, p.	1	1	0	3
Leonard, l. f.	1	3	0	0	Hatfield, l. f.	1	2	1	0
O'Rourke, 1st b.	1	1	18	0	Nelson, 2d b.	1	0	1	3
Wright, c. f.	1	1	1	0	Burdock, 3d b.	2	0	1	5
Shaffer, 3d b.	0	0	0	3	Remsen, c. f.	1	1	1	0
Beals, 2d b.	0	0	2	5	Carey, s. s.	1	1	3	4
Total	9	14	27	17	Total	8	8	27	15

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	1	0—9
Mutual	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0—8

Umpire—Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 4; Boston, 3.
Runs Earned—Boston, 3; Mutual, 0.
Total wides pitched by Matthews, 35; by Spalding, 14.

To-day the Mutuals play the Atlantics on the Union Grounds.

THE TRAVELING BASE-BALL CLUBS.

To-morrow the two representative Base-ball Clubs of America leave for England and France, there to give exhibitions of the American national game. These clubs, the Red Stockings, of Boston, and Athletics of Philadelphia, are by far the best ball-players in this country. The Bostons have for two years in succession won the championship pennant, and again this year their record would seem to entitle them to it, as they head the score in the number of games won, (twenty-nine) and have lost only seven. The Athletics have won twenty-two and lost ten.

For some time past the advisability of this trip has been discussed in sporting circles, and its success canvassed, till Mr. Spaulding, the pitcher of the Boston Club went as *avant courier* to inspect the distant lands. The reception and encouragement he met with led him, on his return, to report favorably, and now there is not the least doubt concerning the financial success of the trip. From accounts received from the other side, it would appear that several English cricket clubs are organizing and training nines to play against our champions, and an exciting time is anticipated. The Americans will also meet the Englishmen in their own national game of cricket, and, with such bowlers as George and Harry Wright and McBride, and fielders that can be picked from the nines, it would seem no easy thing to beat them, more especially as, in games with the best elevens, the visitors will be allowed eighteen men.

The departure will take place from Philadelphia, on the Ohio, of the American Steam-ship Company, the managers of this line having made special arrangements for the comfort of all on this trip. The Ohio will be filled with friends, and a number of tugs will be waiting down the river to bring them ashore again.

The names of the playing members of the clubs are:

Boston—Harry Wright, G. Wright, A. G. Spaulding, R. C. Barnes, C. A. McVey, A. J. Leonard, J. O'Rourke, H. C. Schafer, T. L. Beals, J. F. Kent, (of the Harvards,) G. W. Hall, Samuel Wright.

Athletic Club—J. D. McBride, W. D. Fisler, J. P. Sensenderfer, A. J. Reach, N. H. McGeary, A. C. Anson, J. E. Clapp, E. B. Sutton, J. F. McMullen, — Batten, G. Murnan.

The first game will be played in Liverpool, July 30, and at the following places: Manchester, August 1; Lord's Ground, London, August 3 and 4; Paris, August 6 and 7; Richmond, in London, August 8; Crystal Palace, in London, August 10 and 11; The Oval, Kennington, August 13 and 14; Sheffield, August 15 and 17; Manchester, August 18 and 19; Dublin, August 22, 24, and 25; leaving Queenston, on their return, August 26. The Bostons played the Athletics in Boston, Monday, a large and enthusiastic crowd witnessing the game. The Red Stockings won, the score being 7 to 6. To-day the same clubs play their farewell game in Philadelphia. A band will be in attendance, and an immense concourse of spectators are expected to be present.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund have received the following contributions to date:

Previously acknowledged	$2,303 68
Wm. N. Felt, New-Britain, Conn.	1 00
Franklin	1 00
J. H. O.	5 00
George M. Miller	10 00
R. T. Auchmutz, Lenox, Mass.	10 00
Hallgarten & Co.	50 00
A Friend	25 00
M. E. B.	10 00
R. J.	10 00
X. X.	5 00
No Flowers (for funeral)	5 00
Wm. Bispham	10 00
J. G. Baldwin	3 50
Mrs. Nicholas Ludlum	50 00
Collection taken in the Church of the Holy Trinity, July 12, per Rev. D. M. McCaffrey	125 20
Cash	100 00
A. W. Sandford	100 00
Cash, E. B. H.	10 00
Cash, E. S.	5 00
Guests at Surf Hotel (additional)	52 00
J. A.	3 00
E. F. G.	2 00
Louise Cross, per NEW-YORK TIMES	1 00
John Travers	25 00
Cash, C. H. M.	100 00
M. W. L., per *Tribune*	5 00
V. G.	2 00
Theodore Woolsey Heermance (a two-year-old)	10 00
Bob and Bell	10 00
L. A. Bendit, Sharon Springs	5 00
Mrs. H. Anthon	10 00
J. P.	25 00
W. H. P.	25 00
E. P.	25 00
J. Gould & Sons, per TIMES	25 00
O. G. B.	5 00
Alfred Booth	20 00
K. H.	10 00
Baby	5 00
Evelyne	1 00
Total	$3,295 38
Expenses of first excursion $771 41	
Expenses of second excursion 672 33	1,443 74
Balance on hand	$1,851 64

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. Schroff, a native of Bombay, India, was introduced to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday by Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne. The object of Mr. Schroff's visit to this country is to examine our system of public instruction.....The Board of Revision of Assessments adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum.....Late in the afternoon Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Deputy Chamberlain Whittemore, and Commissioner Wheeler called upon the Mayor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man was found floating off Pier No. 44 North River, yesterday evening, and taken to the Morgue.

The following contributions to the Children's Fund are acknowledged: M. C. V., $10; O. G. B., $5; J. Gould & Sons, $25. The money has been sent to the Trustees.

Edward Farley, aged twenty-two, of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Charles Williams, a Fourth Ward thief, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for snatching a watch and chain, value $175, at the corner of Peck slip and South street, yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioners of Parks met yesterday. Pending the Corporation Counsel's opinion in the matter of the estimates of that department, the employes have not yet been paid their June salaries.

Julia Wallace was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a watch and $30 in cash from Thomas Daly, of No. 27 Mulberry street.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, George Bryson and Freeman T. White pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Yesterday a session of the United States District Court, held by Judge Blatchford, was begun for the purpose of hearing petitions in bankruptcy, and such other business as might be brought before him in the same connection.

At a special meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association held on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Haw, Jr., presiding, the proposed amendments to the constitutions of the district associations were approved.

The old Ocean Bank building, at the corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, which was the scene of the famous robbery in June, 1869, is now in process of removal, and its site is to be occupied by a five-story tenement-house of ordinary construction.

The German Cabinet-makers' Union held a general meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night when a plan of organization was discussed and arrangements made to attend the convention of the trade soon to be held in Baltimore.

James Robbins, aged thirty-five, of No. 321 East Thirty-second street, while bathing at the foot of East Nineteenth street became exhausted. He was dragged from the water by Capt. Purcell, of the tug Brilliant, but died soon after being brought ashore.

Stephen Flynn, a well-known character, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with breaking into the premises of James Larken, No. 97 Division street on Monday night, and stealing therefrom jewelry worth $60.

John McKeon was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. On Saturday night the store of Mr. Van Zandt was broken into by the prisoner, who was seen by a woman who was sitting on an opposite stoop.

A portion of the railroad tunnel on Fourth avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, fell in yesterday afternoon, and Patrick Guildford, aged twenty-one, of No. 1,326 Third avenue, and Joseph Granger, aged twenty-seven, of No. 1,559 Third avenue, were severely injured.

A portion of the tunnel at Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue fell yesterday, and instantly killed William Haley, aged thirty-five, one of the laborers employed on the works. He was picked up dead, and by order of Coroner Woltman his body was removed to his late residence.

Yesterday afternoon Patrolman Terhune, of the Third Precinct, found on Pier No. 28 North River a Panama hat which is supposed to belong to an unknown man who was sleeping on the pier, and is believed to have fallen overboard and been drowned. No description of the man has been obtained.

Henry Raphael, M. D., Peter B. Wykoff, M. D., and L. G. Doane, late district physicians, have tendered their professional services gratuitously to the deserving poor, and been accepted, with thanks, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The offices of these physicians were lately abolished for want of funds.

Yesterday, Michael McNamara, of No. 1,288 Third avenue, and B. Tiernay, of No. 110 East Ninetieth street, were arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with selling spirits without having paid the United States Internal Revenue tax. They were discharged on their own recognizance, to appear to answer.

Mary Kelly, a servant, was arrested yesterday by Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $400 from Miss Margaret O'Mally, of No. 129 West Thirty-sixth street. Solomon Jacob, of No. 139 Sixth avenue, and Margaret Canerin, of No. 62½ Carmine street, were also arrested on a charge of receiving the property. In their possession all the stolen goods were found.

The Pilot Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, fined Pilot Mapes $10 for delinquency. A resolution was adopted instructing the counsel for the board to begin suit for damages against the Eastern and Amboy Railroad Company, as it is alleged that the company has dumped large quantities of dirt in the channel of the Kill von Kull, causing dangerous shoals. The suit is to be begun at once, and the damages will be computed according to the number of cubic yards of dirt illegally deposited. A resolution was also adopted to remove a wreck from a dock in Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN.

City Treasurer Cunningham reports a balance on hand of $1,444,508 37.

There is no trace of the missing crew of the schooner China, which was found floating, bottom upward, in the East River, at the foot of South Fourth street, on Monday morning.

A woman named Mary Calder, aged forty-five, was found at the corner of Grand and Ewen streets, yesterday, suffering from cholera morbus, and taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening Edward Gorman, aged fourteen, of No. 59 York street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Washington street. The body was recovered and removed to the residence of his parents.

Yesterday afternoon John Townsend, residing at No. 192 Fulton street, accidentally took an overdose of laudanum while trying to allay toothache. He was removed, by order of Dr. Otterson, to the Long Island College Hospital.

At a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the estimate of $80,000 for repairing the streets was deemed too low. It will probably be increased to $100,000, as originally proposed by the Board of City Works.

An informal meeting of the new Board of Charity Commissioners was held at the office in Willoughby street yesterday, but no business was transacted. The Board will meet at the Almshouse, in Flatbush, to-day and organize by electing a President.

Dr. Henry J. Cullen, an old and well-known resident of Brooklyn, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in his sixty-eighth year, at his country seat at Kinderhook, in that State. Dr. Cullen was father of Ex-Assistant District Attorney Cullen, and brother-in-law of Judge Alexander McCue.

The Board of Elections have, in accordance with the amendments to the Brooklyn City Election law, reduced the number of election districts from 180 to 149, the object of the reduction being to make the maximum of voters in each district 500 instead of 300, as formerly. The new distribution is subject to the revision of the Board of Aldermen.

The Liquor-Dealers' Protective Union met last evening in the Assembly Rooms, on Washington street, and appointed a committee of three to draw up an address to the liquor-dealers of Kings County. It is understood that efforts are being made by counsel for the liquor-dealers convicted on the evidence of the boy "Freddy" English to have the decisions by which they lost their licenses reversed.

The Trustees of the Bushwick Savings Bank have elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Libman; First Vice President, ex-Alderman P. Totans; Second Vice President, Peter Wyckoff; Secretary, Samuel L. Carlisle; Cashier, J. G. Jenkins; Funding Committee, Charles W. Godard, H. Harrison, and John J. McCrum; Examining Committee, Hon. Adrian M. Suydam, John L. Nostrand, and John W. Howard.

The Police Commissioners have been investigating for some days past a charge preferred by Detective Riggs against Detective Williams, of informing the three-card monte men of Coney Island that a raid was about to be made on them. The result of the investigation demonstrates the entire innocence of Detective Williams, and proves, in the language of the resolution adopted by the Commissioners, "the supreme unfitness" of Riggs for the position of Detective. Riggs was ordered to report for patrol duty at the Eighth Precinct this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Charles Tracey, one of the escaped prisoners from the Queens County Jail, was arrested near Port Washington early yesterday morning, while attempting to steal a boat with which to cross the Sound.

The new Baptist Church at Waverly will be dedicated at 10 A. M. to-day. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. A. G. Lawson. Revs. John W. Sallo, J. S. Ladd, and others, will take part in the exercises.

John Carll, a carpenter, while at work yesterday on the lower floor of a new building at Locust Point, had his left arm severed near the shoulder by the falling of a large chisel upon it, accidentally dropped by a fellow-workman from the floor above him.

Through the carelessness of a party of boys who had built a fire on the Sound shore, near Strong's Neck, to roast clams, yesterday afternoon, the fire got beyond their control, and, communicating to the woods, destroyed 100 acres of valuable timber before it could be subdued.

The three camp meetings at Sea Cliff Grove are announced to begin on July, 22, Aug. 12, and Aug. 27, and last ten days each. The cottages at the Grove have been occupied by their owners for some time past, and religious services are held upon the grounds daily.

The Great South Bay is now swarming with blue and weak fish, and immense quantities are taken daily, both by amateur and expert anglers. The fishermen who follow the Bay for a living, notwithstanding the immense number of fish taken, fare but poorly, as the markets are glutted and they are obliged to sell their edible fish to the oil factories.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residence of Mr. James Morgan, on Franklin avenue, New-Rochelle, was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $200 during the storm on Saturday night.

The dwelling occupied by Rev. B. Morgan, Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Port Chester, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged on Saturday night. The flag-staff on Abendroth & Co.'s foundry was also struck and shivered to pieces.

The Eastern Star Association, together with other colored citizens of Westchester County, will hold a grand jubilee in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at Union Hall, Mt. Vernon, on Thursday evening, 16th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Aldermen of Paterson will make an inspection of the streets and sewers in that city to-day.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will be held early in September.

Alfred De Witt, a retired and wealthy citizen, of Elizabeth, N. J., was last night nominated and confirmed as Treasurer of the city.

Thomas K. Woods, aged five years, while sliding down the banisters in his father's house, in Newark, yesterday morning, fell and sustained a severe fracture of the leg.

Wm. Haggerty was assaulted by Michael Noon in Newark yesterday, Noon striking him on the head with a shovel, and inflicting a very severe wound. Noon was arrested.

A few years ago John Black, a resident of Bayonne, was worth $50,000. He became intemperate and wasted his estate. Yesterday he was committed by the Overseer of the Poor of the city to the Almshouse at Snake Hill.

A lad named Pratt, while bathing in the Passaic River, at Newark, yesterday, got beyond his depth, and was sinking for the third time, when a man named Alvin Forbes bravely jumped into the water and rescued him.

Thomas and James Kerrigan, who beat Patrick Kerrigan, in Jersey City, so badly that it is thought he cannot recover, were arrested yesterday, by order of Coroner Reinhard, and committed to jail to await the result of Kerrigan's injuries.

A man named Francis Ebler was arrested in Newark yesterday morning, and committed to jail to answer a charge of robbery. He is accused of having stolen a watch from Charles Roller, while the latter was sleeping upon a bench in Bauer's Park.

Michael McCabe yesterday went into the pawnbroker shop of Max Kaiser & Co., Grove street, Jersey City, and demanded a chain which he had pledged with them. Under pretense of being unable to find it, Kaiser refused to deliver the property. When McCabe protested Kaiser knocked him down, and kicked and beat him. Kaiser was arrested and put under bonds to appear for examination.

A number of colored men held a meeting in Jones' barber-shop, on Mulberry street, Newark, Monday night, at which Col. John Taylor presided. A resolution was adopted denouncing Congressman William Walter Phelps, for voting against the Civil Rights bill, and earnestly recommending that no colored voter in the district recognize him as a true friend of the colored men of New-Jersey.

Henry Strasburger, a newspaper carrier, who resided at No. 147 Summit street, Newark, has been missing for a week, and the most diligent search has failed to discover his whereabouts. It has been ascertained that on Tuesday morning last, while serving his route, he drank considerable beer, and a woman who saw him says he was under the influence of liquor. His mother is almost frantic with grief at his absence, and fears are entertained that she will lose her reason. He had considerable money with him when he disappeared.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are constructing a tunnel through a section of Bergen Hill. A number of residents of the Heights complained to the Board of Works, a few days ago, that the work endangered the safety of the old reservoir beneath, which stands close by, and is, besides, drying up all the wells in the neighborhood. Chief Engineer Culver investigated the matter, and at the meeting of the Board held yesterday reported that nothing had been found which indicated danger, but that both tunnel and reservoir would be closely watched.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maclean, Hon. John Mitchell, Rev. Thos. Burgess, E. W. Smith, A. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smidley, Thos. D. Aldwell, Fred. Pool, Wm. H. Byington, G. T. Buxton, Miss Maria Conner, Miss Jeffries, James Jeffries, Chas. Benjamin, Mr. Zubervier, Mrs. John Chatterton, Miss Chatterton, Miss Latham, Miss Lily Stack, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Gleeson, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Zugastor and child, Miss Adelaide Adams, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nuttall, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Miss John O'Brien, A. M. Rodwell, Mrs. Anna Clifford, Mrs. Stowers, Mrs. Campion, Miss Sarah Byrne, Thomas Dodge, Mrs. H. Western, Mrs. Ann Joshua, Mrs. Watson and daughters, H. A. Crube, Jas. Conway, Mrs. Lindsay, Fred. Huheile, H. Bowcett, and 350 steerage.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.—Miss Carrie A. Peel, Mr. Jamot, Mr. Alexandre, Dr. Kensard, Mr. and Mrs. Mauger, Mrs. Lienard, Mr. Bodin, Mr. and Mrs. Werk and three daughters, E. Pugno, Alex. Maloonelli, C. Butt, Mr. Mesnin, Mr. Nadaud, Nelson H. Baker, Mr. O'Connor, P. Sabatier, A. Delmar, H. Charles, Mr. Canbone, Alcibiade Carobbi, Miss Liegevis, Mr. and Mrs. Neuschwander and four children, Samuel Neuschwander, Raphael Pontponga, Ant. Pontponga, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. De Goury, Mrs. S. Kosch, Mr. and Mrs. John Lioret and two sons, Alphonse Cherriere, Mrs. Cecile Delattre and two daughters, Antoine Roujon and two daughters, A. Couragoux, Alcide Thibout, M. Biscavard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eduoard and son, Alex. Gehen, Alb. Ancelin, L. Alphouse, Mr. Artieguer, C. Delprat, Mrs. Bigard, Mr. Bigard, Jules Lepretre, Alfred Coony.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—William R. Garrison, Mrs. C. Meyers and child, Miss Meyers, J. J. Stoddard, wife, child, and nurse, M. O'Brien, Capt. Richardson, S. G. Kimball, C. A. Keith, R. N. Hedman, A. Harkness, J. B. Burton and wife, Mrs. Handley, Miss Leland, Mrs. Thomas, L. C. Kelly, Mrs. W. H. Smith and child, L. W. Fargo, W. H. Sprague, Wm. Campbell, Miss Lewis, Miss Ives, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Mitchell, W. D. Harrison, Mr. Law, F. Talken, Charles Keiser, Mrs. M. A. Martin and child, Wm. Spears, T. Perrin and wife, J. Rice and wife, Mrs. Pepper, J. W. Capin and wife, Miss Fay, Prof. Elswald, W. H. Keith, wife, and child, C. F. Meovan, J. Cross, L. Anderson.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—J. A. Reilly, Wm. McCartney, Otto Levig, Mr. Linklater, Rev. C. P. Scott, Rev. Miles Greenwood, Mrs. F. C. Emberson and child, S. C. Sandes, Rev. John Casson, Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nobles, H. F. Resbrough, J. E. Anderson, Mr. Verastegein, Rupert Swindles, Mrs. Mary Ingham, C. S. Wilkinson, Michael R. Regan, H. Carpenter, Geo. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cody, Rev. P. B. Gregory, Wm. Poole, Mrs. Poole, Miss Poole, C. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Yates and infant, Miss H. Flannelly, Miss M. Flannelly, Miss Masters, Mrs. Gabbett, Mrs. Twinan, Mrs. Jordan, and 635 steerage passengers.

In steam-ship Schiller, from Hamburg.—Miss Marie Vanderbraak, Richd. F. Schmidt, Dr. S. A. Helfer, Simon Lobrecht, Miss Babette Weckaler, Heinrich Langfeldt, Miss Anna Struck, Mrs. Magdalena Heyer, Miss Betty Stein, Solomon Stein, Fred. Klieforth, Miss Marie Schappius, Miss Emma Dobrin, Miss Therese Dobrin, Miss Anna Zorner, Miss Marie Brandl, Miss Mathilde Hollerbach, Miss Charlotte Arzst, Berthold Hipan, John E. Koch, Franz Ludwig, Miss Sophie Haarg, Mrs. Bertha Armster and two children, and 221 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Ashland, from San Domingo.—Fred. Garcia, E. M. Kunhardt, Robt. Knight, Si. Yraguerre, Thos. McGlane, Henry Lunat, John Chinan, C. Reis, M. Montoto, C. H. Hopewell.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—W. H. Short, J. F. Gilkey, Geo. V. Spencer and wife, Mrs. W. T. Jones, C. H. Riches, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haycock and 7 children, Ed. Jaeger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:41 | Sun sets....7:29 | Moon sets...9:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:14 | Gov. Island.10:03 | Hell Gate..11:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........TUESDAY, July 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow via Queenstown, Henderson Brothers; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Steinmann, (Ger.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Corinth, (Br.,) Eden, Liverpool, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Plymouth Rock, Griffin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Game Cock, Stoddard, Singapore and Hong Kong, V. H. Brown & Co.

Bark Dextrous, (Br.,) Robinson, Cork or Falmouth, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Brothers, Thurston, Cadiz, via Lisbon, H. Baetjer; Porforia De Martino, (Ital.,) Schiano, Kings Lyn Dock, E., Slocovich & Co.; Zetland, (Br.,) Hooper, Penarth Roads, Archibald & Bowring; Michael Angelo De Preu, (Ital.,) Boezo, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Skimmer of the Wave. (Br.,) Gooch, Rotterdam, G. F. Bulley; Pervi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Penda, Dunkirk, Fr., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs H. M. Rowley, Welton, Galveston, C. H. Malloy & Co.; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Veneau, Halifax and Port Hastings, Hatton, Watson & Co.; L'Amico, (Ital.,) Esposito, Constantinople, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Cornucopia, (Br.,) Le Boutillier, St. Johns, N. F., G. F. Bulley; Valero, (Br.,) Thompson, Picton, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alexander Nichols, Peters, Fernandina, Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Promenader, (Br.,) Davis, Wolfville, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Hartstein, McMann, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; B. J. Hazard, Cook, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; William Gillum, Mehaffey, Georgetown, Slaght & Petty; Maggie, (Br.,) Palfrey, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Curry & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool July 2 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 4, lat. 50 59, lon. 19 17, passed a three-mast schr.-rigged steamer, bound E.; 5th, lat. 50 03, lon. 21 58, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 6th, lat. 49 49, lon. 24 42, passed steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool, for New-York; same day, lat. 49 41, lon. 25 49, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.; 9th, lat. 45 04, lon. 42 49, passed a Norwegian bark, bound E., showing signal letters H Q S M; 11th, lat. 42 05, lon. 52 38, passed ship Constantine, from London, for New-York; same day, lat. 41 53, lon. 56 04, passed a Stettin steamer, bound E.; 13th, lat. 41 17, lon. 64 29, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 14, lon. 65 58, passed a brig-rigged steamer with 2 funnels, bound W.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Savannah July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre July 3 and Brest 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans July 8 and S. W. Pass 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. July 9th, 90 miles S. E. by E. from S. W. Pass, spoke bark Bridgeport, from New-Orleans, for Providence.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leybourne, Cardiff July 1, with mdse. and 14 cabin and 16 steerage passengers to Archibald Barter & Co. July 14, 25 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Palm, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, San Domingo City July 2, with mdse. and passengers to L. Del Monte.

Ship Crusader, (of Boston,) Bogart, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to V. H. Brown & Co.

Bark Emelia, (Ital.,) Ferro, Genoa 60 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo 11 ds., with sugar and two passengers to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Viator, (Norw.,) Egg, Stavenger 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. June 20, lat. 49 57, lon. 28 55, spoke bark Holmstrand, (Norw.,) from Cork for New-York.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Field, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Sarah and Emma, (of Boston,) Carter, Guadaloupe 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schr. M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Cedar Keys, Fla., 16 ds., with cedar to Semon Bache & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Pierce, Carthagena 14 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Tucker & Henriques—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had squally weather the last 6 ds.

Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. A. & F. Benton, Blood, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Yandell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. E. F. Cabada, Swaine, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Providence.
Schr. Helen M. Simmons, (Provincetown,) Oliver, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.
Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, of and 9 ds. from Granada, with sugar, &c., to Reeve, Osborn & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.
Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fred Brown, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Decatur Oakes, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Strickland, Hartford.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Hyannis.
Schr. John Manlove, Hazard, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Moth. Davis, Baker's Landing, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. John Lozier, Phillips, Fall River.

SAILED.

Barks Dexterous, for Queenstown; Pallas, for Hull Clifton, for Algiers; Activ, for Konigsberg; Victoria, for Veaardingen; E. Waenerland for Amsterdam; Linda Stewart, for ——; brigs Wesley and Seymour, for Liverpool; Tropic Bird, for St. Pierre; Helen M. Rowley, for Galveston; W. W. Lord, for Halifax; Nellie Clifford, for ——; schrs. Hartetene, for Havre; Geo. W. Whitford, for Teneriffe; Ben, for Wilmington.

Also sld., steam-ships Idaho, for Liverpool; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 14.—Arr. brigs Mary Celeste, Tuthill, from Cardenas; Maggie S., (Br.,) Kartrey, from Havana; schrs. Alexander Harding, McBride, from Cienfuegos; William C. Bee, Chester, from Mobile; Estelle Day, Carry, from Richmond, Va.; Bonny Boat, Kelley, from Baltimore; Skylark, Smalley, from do.; Nellie Brown, Higgins, from Philadelphia; E. M. Wright, Freeman, from do.; H. N. Miller, Miller, from do.; Grand Island, Miller, from New-York.

Below, bark Lucille, from Cienfuegos.

Arr. this P. M., United States Coast Survey steamer Blake, from a cruise; bark Henry Knight, from Cadiz; schrs. Francis Satterly, from Havana; Carrie Bell, from Pensacola; Sarah L. Davis, from Bucksville, S. C.; Samuel Fish, from Alexandria; Ida Birdsall, from Alexandria; Charlotte Fish, from Baltimore; John L. Tracey, from do.; N. W. Magee, from Philadelphia; John Johnson, from do.; Taylor and Mathias, from do.; H. N. Squire, from do.; B. F. Lowell, from do.; James Barrett, from do.; Henrietta Smith, from Hoboken; Rosanna Rose, from do.; R. A. Hayes, from Weehawken; Z. L. Adams, from do.

Below, coming up, bark Lucille, from Cienfuegos; brig F. H. Jennings, from Havana; schrs. Lida Babcock, Annie S. Conant, Gov. Burton, L. Blew, A. B. Perry, Ahda, J. C. Collyer, and Earl A. Potter.

Cld. brig Florence, for Cork; schrs. Chas. A. Higgin, for Surinam, and D. V. Streaker, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Algeria and bark Emanuel.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Arr. steamers Rebecca Clyde, Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, Providence; Josephine Thornson, New-York; William Whelden, Philadelphia; schrs. William Bulman, Bucksville, S. C.; E. J. Pickup, Hertford, N. C.; Morning Light, Hertford.

Cld. steamers Sea Gull, Charleston; D. J. Foley, Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Philadelphia; brig Caroline Gray, Bath; schrs. Eliza, Matanzas; Etiwan, Charleston; Edith, Portland; Pitman, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; schr. F. R. Williams, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; bark Salween, for Elsinore; bark Foam, for Bristol, Eng.

LEWES, Del., July 14.—The steamer Nederland, for Antwerp, passed out last night. The ship John Patton passed up for Philadelphia. Her Captain reports that the schr. C. L. Bartlett sld. June 1 from Buenos Ayres for New-York. A brig passed in last evening with maintopmast carried away. The steamer Violet left this morning with the Five Fathom Light-ship in tow for that station.

Went to sea yesterday—Barks Thule, Udjus, Wm. Bateman, and Marie; barkentine Emanuel, and schr. Ella.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 14.—Passed up, steamer Vicksburg, from Charleston; schr. Eva C. Yates, from Boston.

Passed down, schrs. L. C. Wishart, for Providence; Montana, for Boston, Roque Alayo, for Borneo; George Nevenger, for Boston; R. L. Hersey, for Providence; brig Herner, for St. Martins.

Noon.—The steamer C. W. Lord, from Savannah, is in sight, coming up.

Passed out, schrs. Joseph Baymore, for Neponset; Agnes R. Bacon, for Portsmouth; brig J. B. Brown, for Matanzas.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 14.—The Anchor Line steamer Napoli arr. from Liverpool and Glasgow, this morning.

SPOKEN.

July 14, 22 miles E. S. E. from Fire Island, ship Chloe, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for New-York, and ordered to Philadelphia.

July 10, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 30, bark Preciosa, (Ger.,) Valk, from Bremen, for Baltimore.

By pilot-boat T. S. Negus, No. 1.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 14.—Sld. for the United States: Reynard, Mathilde, Alliance, Arcturas, Graf Klot, Trantvetter, Astronom, Nevada, R. H. Purrington, Speed, Mirzapore, Workington, Diana, Pietro, G.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 12th inst.: Vidsjaven, Sylphide, and Uhland.

13th: Carl August, Peru, Rothersay, Immanuel, Sarah Grice, Kong Eystein, Betsey Gude, Attila, Industrie, and Callao.

14th: Green Jacket, G. W. Halls, Maren, Oceanus, Nellie Moody, Sea Spray, and Pasqualina.

Also arr. from the United States: R. M. Heslen.

The steam-ship Nevada, which arr. at Queenstown on Sunday last, from New-York, was in collision with an iceberg during a fog, and sustained some damage. A portion of the iceberg became detached and fell on her forecastle.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—The White Star Line steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Jennings, and the Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, both from New-York July 4, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former last night, and the latter at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Sidey, from New-York July 2, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Graf Bismarck, from New-York July 1, for Bremen, arr. to-day, and proceeded to her destination.

PLYMOUTH, July 14.—Sld. steam-ship P. Oaland, Dedes, New-York.

HOME
Insurance Company of New-York,
OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY,
FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the Condition of the Company on the First Day of JULY, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL,	$2,500,000 00
Reserve for Re-insurance,	1,919,971 53
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Dividends,	243,238 83
Net Surplus,	549,171 04
TOTAL ASSETS.	$5,212,381 40

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Bank,	$387,821 27
Bonds and Mortgages, Being the First Lien on Real Estate, worth $5,321,000,	1,989,330 41
United States Stocks, (market value,)	2,092,125 00
State and City Bonds.	58,500 00
Bank Stocks,	134,753 00
Loans on Stocks, Payable on Demand, (market value of Securities, $432,285,)	315,050 00
Interest Due on 1st of July, 1874,	60,273 10
Balance in Hand of Agents,	144,314 65
Bills Receivable,	16,091 50
Premiums Due and Uncollected on Policies Issued at this Office,	14,122 47
Total,	$5,212,381 40

A Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 17th day of July.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

JULY, 1874.
STATEMENT
OF THE OLD AND RELIABLE
TRAVELERS

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, Conn., July 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$76,212 34
Cash in bank and hands of agents	173,049 60
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,392,781 50
Deferred premiums	62,959 79
Accrued interest	47,838 16
Bills receivable	46,309 87
United States Government bonds	365,420 00
State and municipal bonds	121,850 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	162,400 00
Bank and insurance stocks	488,355 00
Total assets	$2,937,176 26

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$182,412 77
Reserve, N. Y. standard, life department	1,610,282 00
Reserve for reinsurance, acc. department	176,058 81
	$1,968,753 58
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$968,422 68

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES, by the year or month, written by agents without delay.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE of all forms. Ample security, definite contract, low premiums.

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
New-York office, No. 207 Broadway

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED, FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THIS THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

THE SIMONDS MANUNACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN-RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

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Will be sold, 2,640 acres, containing 32,000,000 feet of the finest Pine Timber in Wisconsin, situated only 30 miles from Stevens' Point, on Plover River, to which place the logs can be cheaply floated and manufactured; is a good market, and facilities for shipping East or West by rail. Price, $12 per acre, or $1 per thousand feet stumpage. Will sell all or part.

Apply to
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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; highest reference from present employer. Call at No. 13 East 31st st.